The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Dec. 15 by Ocean Telegraph.

The Terrible Colliery Explosions in England.

Fenian Arrests and Agitation in Ireland.

The United States in the French Courts --Large Security Demanded.

Cardinal Antonelli and Minister King at Variance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prevalence of Needless Alarm in Ireland.

London, Saturday, Dec. 15--Noon.

Fenian arrests in Ireland continue to be made. Much needless alarm prevails throughout the entire island.

The Colliery Explosions.

Barnsley, York Co., Eng., Saturday, Dec. 15.

Three more terrific explosions occurred this morning; the first at 4:50 o'clock, the second at 5, and the third at 9.

The engineers are busily engaged flooding the pit.

FRANCE.

Legal Proceedings by the United States.

Paris, Saturday, Dec. 15.

In the case of the United States before the French Court, the United States were ordered to pay into Court, as security for the costs, in case the suit went against them, the sum of 150,000,000f. The United States Consul remarked that, while legal proceedings had been instituted in France in relation to the claim, there was likely to be something more serious than mere diplomacy in the case of England, where the claims of the American Government amounted to over five hundred millions.

ITALY.

Cardinal Antonelli and Minister King at Variance.

It is said that Cardinal Antonelli gave an evasive reply to Gen. King's demand for an explanation of the denial of his statement. It is supposed that no unpleasant relations will ensue.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Liverpool Money Market.

London, Saturday, Dec. 15--Noon.

The Money Market is firmer.

Consols have advanced; 88¾ for money, ex dividend.

The following are the opening sales for American securities:

Erie Railway shares	47¾
Illinois Central shares	77¾
United States Five-twenties	71¾

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

London, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Telegrams from Frankfort of to-day's date report rather more firmness in United States Five-twenty bonds, the asking rate being 75¾.

No sales, however, were reported over 75¾.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 15--Noon.

The cotton market opens active, with a probable day's sale of 13,000 bales. Middling Upland are quoted at 14¼d.

Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 15--1 o'clock P.M.

The Cotton market continues to have a dull aspect, but holders generally are steady at the decline of yesterday. The sales will probably reach 9,000 bales.

Consols and American Railways.

London, Saturday, Dec. 15--1 P. M.

Consols are held for higher prices, and are now quoted at 88¾@88¾.

The market is lower for Erie Shares, which are offered at 46¾ with 47 asked.

The Petroleum Market.

Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 15.

A quiet feeling prevails in the market for Petroleum at rather easier prices.

The telegrams from Antwerp advise a slight decline.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

Glasgow, Saturday, December 15--Noon.

The steamship *Hibernian*, which left New-York Nov. 28, arrived here early this morning.

Arrival of the Steamship Virginia at this Port.

The steamship *Virginia*, from Liverpool with dates to Nov. 28, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is anticipated.

CONFEDERATE PROPERTY IN ENGLAND.

The Settlement with Messrs. Frazer, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writing from Liverpool under date of Nov. 29, communicates the following in relation to the recent arrangements made with Frazer, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, which has been disavowed by our Government:

"I inclose to you a copy of a settlement made, as far as it is in the power of the dignitaries to make it, between Mr. Montgomery Gibb and Mr. Freeman H. Morse, on the part of the United States, and Frazer, Trenholm & Co., the agents of the late rebel organization. This was made public a few days since, when the latter parties applied to have certain suits against them withdrawn, on the ground of having effected a compromise, and of course exhibited the paper, together with the authority of Messrs. Gibb and Morse to make it. Mr. Gibb is an agent of the Treasury Department, and Mr. Morse is Consul for the United States at London. The authority requires the approval of Mr. Adams to any act of Gibb's to make it valid, and this has not been obtained. There is then still time and opportunity to upset the infamous scheme.

To fully appreciate the scope and effect of the agreement, of which I send you a copy, you must bear in mind that Frazer, Trenholm & Co. were the rebel agents in the fullest sense, financially, politically, and in every way. Their office was the headquarters at which all or most of the schemes were hatched and plans made which caused so much life and property to be sacrificed, and which nearly led to a war between Great Britain and the United States.

In fact it would be impossible to overstate the importance of this noted firm to the rebels, for thence radiated the influence and much of the correspondence which brought Davis and his colleagues in more or less contact with the leading men on this side who took part with the rebels. Frazer & Co. received all the rebel cotton, and paid all the disbursements at their office. The *Alabama*, and subsequently the rams, were planned or arranged for by Bulloch, and here are, in fact, the archives showing what was done, or permitted to be done, in England, during the war. If the position of this country is ever to be made out during that eventful period, these documents are of essential importance.

You are now prepared to read the following memorandum of the agreement:

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Made the 6th day of November, 1866, between Montgomery Gibbs, Esq., Agent in Europe for the Treasury Department of the United States of America, and Freeman Harlow Morse, Esq., Consul at London for the said United States, of the one part, and Messrs. Frazer, Trenholm & Co. of Liverpool, merchants, of the other part. It is hereby mutually agreed as follows:

1. The claim of Messrs. Frazer, Trenholm & Co. against certain property of the late Confederate States under their control is agreed at £150,000.

2. Messrs. Frazer, Trenholm & Co. are to declare what property they have under their control, and where it is. It being understood that among this property are the following ships: the *Ruby*, the *Racine*, the *Penguin*, the *Owl* and the *Lark*.

3. This property to be sold at the best price obtainable by Messrs. Frazer, Trenholm & Co., and the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the £150,000, and any surplus to be accounted for and paid over to the United States Government.

4. The United States Consul, Mr. Morse, and the United States Government to give every assistance in disposing of the property, and, if proper and expedient, to grant an American register to all or any of the said ships.

5. All suits now pending either in Great Britain or in the United States, between Messrs. Frazer, Trenholm & Co., or any of them, and the United States, to be abandoned, each party paying their own costs.

6. Messrs. Frazer, Trenholm and Company to present Mr. Morse and Mr. Gibbs with an account showing how the indebtedness to them is made out, and to allow them and an accountant acceptable to Messrs. Frazer, Trenholm & Co. to inspect their books, it being understood that any information thus derived shall not be used against any one in any action or proceeding except for the recovery of property.

In witness, &c.

(Signed,) MONTGOMERY GIBBS, Agent, &c.
F. H. MORSE, U. S. C.
FRAZER, TRENHOLM & CO.

The first article agrees that the present claim of the late rebel agents is or was on Nov. 6, 1866, £150,000 against property of the late Confederate States. The effect of this agreement is to pass over, without question or remark, all appropriations of moneys, proceeds of cotton, &c., &c., amounting, some say, to near a million of dollars; and leave Frazer, Trenholm & Co., in undisputed possession of the whole Confederate assets, realized before the date of the instrument. They are to have that and £150,000 besides.

Second--The amount they are to pay over to the United States depends upon themselves. They are to declare what property they have, and that declaration, not made under oath, is final. The steamers named are only five, but we know of five others in the same position. Why were they omitted?

Third--This property to be sold, at the best price obtainable, by Messrs. Frazer & Co. So they can sell it for any nominal price they please.

Fifth--All suits pending between the United States and Messrs. Frazer & Co. are to be withdrawn, each party paying their own costs. This is a most infamous arrangement. It is well known that the United States Consul at Liverpool, Mr. Dudley, at the request of the State Department, had filed a bill of discovery against Frazer, Trenholm & Co., and if this was successful, as might be anticipated, all the transactions between this noted firm and their British and Southern correspondents would have been brought to light. All that was done in England during the war, and for much of which Great Britain is responsible, would have been disclosed. If anything is wanting to show the hostile spirit with which, at one time, the United States were regarded, and the one-sided neutrality which was practiced, it would have appeared. To an account of their doings the United States were entitled from Frazer & Co., as rightful successors to Confederate *de facto* authority, and Frazer & Co. could not have escaped rendering it. In pressing the claims of the United States for damages by the *Alabama*, we should derive essential or important facts from Frazer & Co.'s correspondence, and the opportunity to inspect is thrown away. The account they are bound to render is simply one showing now the indebtedness for the £100,000 is made out, and the check put upon it is simply an examination by an accountant of their own approval.

A further examination of this agreement will only disclose more objectionable features. It only remains to say that it was wholly without the approval or knowledge of Mr. Thos. H. Dudley, the American Consul at this port. To that gentleman is due the credit of discovering and arresting much of the evil which was hatched against the Government and people of the United States, and it is not too much to say that if the suits instituted by him for the discovery of the property of the United States, and the punishment of its enemies, had been allowed to go on, most satisfactory results would have been reached, and an amount of money saved of which the public have little idea, and which now goes to swell the ill-gotten gains of the most notorious of the enemies of the United States. I was for years in intimate daily communication with Mr. Dudley, mostly in relation to the civil war and transactions growing out of it, and now I may say, I feel I was of some service to America, to which I owe so much. I am thoroughly convinced of his integrity and patriotism, and I know he has never made for himself anything but reputation from all his exertions. Now it seems that two people come in at last to deprive the country of her dues, and Mr. Dudley of his position. I hope the approval of the Government will be withheld until a full investigation of the facts can be had.

CANADA.

Reception of the Canadian Confederation Delegation in England--Surratt's Movements in Canada.

Montreal, Saturday, Dec. 15.

A private dispatch was received this morning from England, announcing that the Canadian delegates to England have been kindly received by Her Majesty's Government, and have received satisfactory assurances that the union of the British North American Provinces is desired by the Government.

I learn this morning from a distinguished Southerner that Surratt was on his way to Washington from this city when he was informed by telegraph of the assassination of President Lincoln, and that he immediately returned to Montreal. Surratt was advised by C. C. Clay and Gen. Breckinridge to go to England, which he did by one of the first steamers that left Quebec after his mother had been executed. He remained in Birkenhead some two months, when he was joined by one of the St. Alban's raiders, named Cameron. Surratt, while in this city, spoke very frequently of a plot to assassinate President Lincoln, to his confidential friends, and always told the same story, which was that he, with others, intended to carry off Lincoln to Richmond and hold him there as a hostage for the Southern prisoners. Immediately after Surratt had arrived in Montreal he held a consultation with the rebel leaders then stopping at the St. Lawrence Hotel, when the plot was changed to assassination, and Wilkes Booth, who was then at St. Lawrence, offered to perform the deed. Surratt remarked to my informant the day he left Montreal for England, that his mother was innocent, and did not know of their intentions. It is denied by every person in this city that he had filial veneration enough to have confessed his own guilt to save his mother. On his leaving Canada he had not funds enough to purchase a passage ticket to Liverpool, and when in England Cameron supplied him with money to go to Paris. Surratt joined the Papal Zouaves last August, and while in Rome he was regularly informed of the movements of the detectives who were detailed to hunt him up.

New Steamship Company--Robbery of the New-York Mail--Trial of a Forger --Winter Sports--Relief for the Quebec Sufferers.

Montreal, Saturday, Dec. 15.

The new steamship company which has been projected will commence operations next Spring and carry on trade with Halifax. The most influential merchants in Montreal are stockholders.

The New-York mail of Dec. 1 for St. Albans not having arrived, a search for it was instituted, which resulted in the finding of the bag near Essex Junction, it having been cut open and the contents abstracted.

A boy named Wallecourt, while skating on the Rideau Canal, near Kemptville, broke through the ice and was drowned.

A new trial has been refused at St. Johns in the case of Vincellotte, who was convicted of forging a notarial act. The prisoner was so ill that it was necessary to carry him from his cell to the prisoners' dock in the court-room.

Quebec, Saturday, Dec. 15.

The thermometer at 8 A. M. was 14° above zero. A light west wind is prevailing.

The first "curling" of the season was indulged in yesterday at the Quebec Club Rink.

The Relief Fund Committee have received a draft for an additional subscription of £2,000 from Liverpool. An anonymous subscriber in London gave another £1,000, while Dublin adds £400.

A portion of the troops were out yesterday in Winter dress, practicing the new running drill.

Reported Statements of John H. Surratt on the Assassination of President Lincoln--The Fenian Prisoners.

Montreal, Saturday, Dec. 15.

The *Minerve* says Surratt was on his way from Montreal to Washington when he heard of the assassination of President Lincoln, and immediately returned to Canada. In conversation he always maintained the plot was to carry off President Lincoln to Richmond, and hold him as hostage for the Southern prisoners. He always protested the innocence of his mother, and avowed Jeff. Davis knew nothing of Booth's intentions.

Toronto, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 15.

Col. Roberts, of the Fenian Brotherhood, last week sent $200 to Bishop Lynch, to be expended in procuring necessaries for Father McMahon and the other Fenian prisoners in jail here. The money was returned to the Fenian Brotherhood by his Lordship, who declined to have anything to do with the matter.

Reports from the Madoc Gold Mines--Articles for the Paris Exhibition--Progress of Confederation.

Ottawa, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 15.

The Commissioner of the Crown Lands has received from the Inspector of the Madoc Gold Region rich specimens of gold in quartz and sand. The Inspector reports mining operations carried on in five concessions in Madoc and the fourteenth concession of Huntington. From one lot between $1,000 and $1,500 have been taken out. Gold was first struck at the depth of twenty feet. The Inspector states there is a show of gold on Buck Island. Prospecting is carried on throughout the whole of the back townships. From specimens of quartz seen in different townships the Inspector is of opinion that gold exists through the townships of Rawdon, Madoc and Elizivir, and portions of Marmora and Tudor. Three thousand persons visited the mining region last month.

Mr. Tache, of the Bureau of Agriculture, will proceed soon to Toronto to complete arrangements respecting facilities for sending to the Paris Exhibition. Mr. Kirkwood, of the Crown Land Department, will send various samples of fibrous textures obtained from Canadian plants suitable for the manufacture of cloth and paper. One sample has been pronounced by Prof. Hincks as equal, if not superior to any vegetable fibre hitherto used in the manufacture, and has calculated the length of a fibre to be 136,000th of an inch.

Intelligence received from England is to the effect that the Lower Provinces delegates are about to return, having come to a favorable understanding in reference to Confederation. As there will be some difficulty about funds for the construction of the Inter-Colonial Railway, some discussion may arise concerning the allowance to Prince Edward's Island, but it is expected that it will be satisfactorily arranged.

The weather is very cold, with no sleighing.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 15.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S HOUSEHOLD.

President Johnson's household is thus organized, under a law passed by Congress at its last session: Private Secretary, Robert Johnson; Assistant Secretary, Robert Morrow; Secretary to Sign Land Patents, Edward D. Neill; Aid-de-Camps, Col. W. G. Moore, Lieut.-Col. Wright Rives, Col. Andrew K. Long.

THE CASE OF CONOVER, CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

Counsel to-day concluded the argument of the demurrer entered in the case of Conover, charged with perjury, in having testified before the House Judiciary Committee that certain affidavits made to connect Jefferson Davis with the assassination of President Lincoln were true. Judge Fisher will probably give his decision in the early part of next week.

MR. BOUTWELL'S GOLD BILL.

The Gold Bill of Mr. Boutwell hangs fire in the Committee. The Western members of Congress generally express themselves as opposed to the present rate of contraction, and an effort will probably be made to make the amount fixed ($4,000,000) per month.

RECONSTRUCTION PROSPECTS.

The Conservative Senators to-day do not hesitate to admit that the people will sustain the most extreme Radical measures against the South. The recusant States are to be dealt with by Congress in March.

OPENING OF THE BIDS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

On the 21st of November, the Indian Department advertised for bids for what goods were required for the Indian tribes within the United States, the time during which proposals would be received terminating to-day. In accordance therewith the parties who had made proposals to the number of about twenty-five were present in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and their respective proposals were opened. A casual examination shows quite a difference in the cost of the proposed articles. It is understood that each bidder furnished a sample of the article intended to be supplied under his bid, and as a consequence some little time must be necessarily consumed in making the selections. The determination of the Department is, that the best goods of substantial character shall be received for the Indians, and the money appropriated will be applied for that purpose.

THE WEEKLY TREASURY REPORT.

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week is $344,440--total amount to date, $300,231,371. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $2,091,432, leaving in actual circulation at this date $298,139,939. The Treasury disbursements for the week ending to-day were as follows: War, $3,092,495; Navy, $293,009; Interior, $197,609--total, $3,583,113. The total amount of fractional currency forwarded hence during the week ending to-day amounts to $453,310, and was sent as follows: United States Depository at Buffalo, $35,000; United States Depository at Baltimore, $600,000; to the Assistant Treasurers at Boston and New-York, $100,000 each, and to National Banks, $158,310. The amount of fractional currency received during the week is $338,000.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Returns from Junction City, Kansas, show that 11,290 acres of public land were disposed of in November, of which 8,000 were for actual settlement and cultivation, and the remainder with college scrip and military bounty land warrant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The wife of Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, died here last night.

Capt. Richard W. Meade, of the United State Navy, is lying ill with paralysis.

The Departments are thronged with members attending to business for their constituents.

It is not expected that Congress will pass any financial measures until after the holidays.

Although many visitors are at the Executive Mansion, but few succeed in gaining interviews with the President.

Some of the leading colored men here contemplate a mass meeting to rejoice over the passage of the Suffrage Bill.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Continuance of the Influenza Epidemic --Much Suffering Among the Natives--Observance of Thanksgiving Day at Honolulu.

San Francisco, Saturday, Dec. 15.

The bark *D. C. Murray*, seventeen days from Honolulu, arrived to-day. The influenza still continued to rage and was epidemic in the Sandwich Islands. There were twenty deaths in one day at Honolulu, and sad accounts are given of misery and sickness among the natives from all points.

The Press of the Islands were calling upon the authorities to organize measures for the relief of the sufferers.

Thanksgiving Day was observed by the Americans at Honolulu.

The *Creton* and *Arctic*, with oil and bone, for New-Bedford, are expected to sail Nov. 28. The *A. J. Pope* and *Jolani* were taking aboard a similar cargo. About seventy whalers had arrived this season.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Movements of English Government Vessels--Receipts of Salt from Los Angelos.

San Francisco, Saturday, Dec. 15.

A telegram from Victoria states that Her Majesty's ships *Sutley* and *Clio* sailed from that port for South America on the 14th of December. Upon their arrival at Valparaiso Admiral Denman will be replaced by Admiral Hastings, and will proceed around the Horn to England.

Forty tons of Los Angelos salt have been received in this city. It was the first invoice for a number of years, and is said to be superior to common island or Liverpool salt. Two thousand tons will be manufactured at Los Angelos this year.

Gloomy State of Affairs in Northwestern Mexico--Revival of the Old Tariff --Gen. Corona Promoted to Commander-in-Chief.

San Francisco, Friday, Dec. 14.

Correspondents from Sonora and Sinaloa, Mexico, give gloomy accounts of political affairs in those States. Gov. Pesquira had just got rid of Martinez and his cutthroats and robbers, when the Sagui Indians became troublesome, and will only submit on their own terms.

Settlers from Mazatlan announce the arrival there of Martinez and his troops, and express a hope that Gen. Corona will send him further on, so that the people who occupy that place may not suffer the same extortions to which the people of Sonora were exposed.

The Imperial Tariff being set aside, the old Mexican one has been put in force again with all its annoyances and prohibitions. Americans complain of the severity of Gen. Corona, saying that he does not favor their interests, and call for the protection of an American war-vessel.

Corona has been appointed to the highest rank in the Mexican army for services rendered. He will command the Army of the West.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Seizure of Liquor at Watertown--A Movement to Secure a Prohibitory Liquor Law--A Fenian Mass Meeting --A Domestic Infelicity Case--A Card from Edson and Barstow.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 15.

The State Constable this noon visited the liquor establishment of Abel Hunt, in Watertown, and seized liquors of various kinds, in hogsheads, casks and barrels, valued at over $5,000. Hunt wholesaled and retailed, and this is one of the most important seizures the constables have made. Hunt is one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Watertown. He has been prosecuted several times and fined, and has served one term of eight month's imprisonment for selling liquor. When last prosecuted he promised to abandon the traffic, and closed his store; but it appears that he sold secretly and afterward openly as before. He was doing a flourishing business, and the affair created great excitement in the town.

During the past year the constabulary force have closed nearly two-thirds of the rum-shops in the State, though there are only 68 of them. Temperance men will work this Winter to secure a prohibitory law, and also to have all the police force force under the direct management of the State. Gov. Bullock and the majority of the Legislature elect favor prohibition, and the temperance men are therefore sanguine of success.

The Fenians are getting active in this vicinity. In Charlestown on Friday evening a large mass meeting was held. E. G. Walker, the colored representative elect, J. H. Brown, an active officer in the late Canadian raid, and a number of prominent Fenians, made stirring addresses, and a considerable sum of money was raised, as well as some recruits. The Fenians hereabouts have purchased large quantities of arms recently.

During the past week some of the best lawyers have been put to their wits' ends in trying to stave off and keep from the public ear the particulars of a first-class domestic infelicity case, the principals of which move both in the literary and commercial circles of this city.

Edson & Barstow, the absconding Boston firm, now living in clover in the Queen's dominions, have caused the following notice to be published in an evening paper.

"Notice.--The creditors of the firm of W. D. Edson & Co. are requested to send a statement of their respective accounts addressed to Thomas S. Brown, official consignee in the City of Montreal, without delay, with a view to the settlement of the same."

It is reported that the swindlers offer to pay about ten cents on a dollar. The proposition is regarded as a fine piece of impudence heretofore unknown in commercial ethics.

Gen. Banks and his Constituents--Adjutant-General Schouler Removed.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 15.

While much anxiety exists to learn the issue of the inquiry of certain residents of Malden into Gen. Banks' reputation as a temperance man, during his visit some weeks ago to Portland, many of the General's friends advance the theory that his conduct can be explained, and the use of opium to which he is said to be addicted, may have been the cause of his condition.

The opinion is very common that those who interest themselves in depreciating the character of Gen. Banks are actuated by a spirit of persecution, and that should he resign his seat in Congress he would be reëlected by a handsome majority, despite the opposition of his enemies. There are few men more beloved in this community than Gen. Banks.

Adjt.-Gen. Schouler has been removed from his position. The removal is said to be the work of Gen. Butler, against whose claims to be elected to Congress on account of non-residence, Gen. Schouler wrote and published a most scathing letter. The letter appeared in the *Herald* of this city a few weeks back. There are those who report that Gen. Schouler's recent position in favor of the President's policy was the cause of his removal. Be this as it may, the General himself is very popular and will be provided for publicly in some way.

Commodore Rogers at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Commodore John Rodgers, who was recently appointed Commandant of the Charlestown Navy-Yard, took formal command of that station at noon to-day.

Admiral Stringham whom he relieves, and who has had command of the Yard for the last two years, will proceed to his residence in Brooklyn, L. I., to await orders.

Marine Disasters.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Dec. 16.

The schooner *Archer Anne*, Reeves, from Savannah, for Boston, with cotton, put into Norfolk in distress--sails blown away, &c. Experienced heavy weather.

The steamer *Promethean*, Capt. Beckett, New-York, for Wilmington, N. C., put in in distress. It is reported as blowing heavy outside.

A Confidence Man Sentenced.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Frederick W. Hewitt, the young confidence operator, whose arrest was announced yesterday, has been sentenced to one year in the House of Correction.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Report of the Legislative Committee upon the Constitutional Amendment and National Convention.

Charleston, Saturday, Dec. 15.

The *Courier* of this morning contains the report of the Legislative Committee appointed to take into consideration the question of the adoption or rejection of the Constitutional Amendment. The Committee state that they have given the important question a careful consideration, and have come to the conclusion to recommend to the Legislature that the Amendment be not adopted. This recommendation will no doubt be acted on at once, and the Amendment may, therefore, so far as the Palmetto State is concerned, be considered as rejected.

The Government, it is known, fully agrees with the decision which has been arrived at by the Committee.

The *Courier* also contains the report of the Committee appointed by the Legislature to consider the question of a call for a National Convention, which report is directly antagonistic to the position just assumed by Ex-Governor Perry. The pith of the Committee's report is that the voice of South Carolina at this time, on the subject of the relations of the State to the Union would not, in the opinion of the Committee, be likely to accomplish any good; and they further regard it as at least a questionable subject whether it is consistent with the self-respect of the State to volunteer any suggestions whatever to those who are arrayed against the rights of the South under the Constitution of the United States, as known and accepted by the South. At least such a course, the Committee regard, would be undignified.

Action of the Legislature.

Columbia, Saturday, Dec. 15.

The House has indefinitely postponed the resolutions expressing sympathy with Jeff. Davis.

The Legislature has accepted the donation establishing an Agricultural College, and appropriating the proceeds to the State University.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Pardon and Amnesty Granted to Union and Rebel Soldiers.

Raleigh, N. C., Saturday, Dec. 15.

The State Legislature passed a bill to-day granting general pardons and amnesty to all officers and soldiers of the United States and Confederate States armies for offences committed against the criminal laws while in the discharge of their duty.

MAINE.

The Lumber Business--Aid from the Legislature.

Portland, Me., Saturday, Dec. 15.

The rivers in Maine are about sealed up by the ice but the extraordinary fine weather of the last month enabled the lumbermen to send almost every foot of their produce to market.

Attention is now being directed to lumbering in the woods, which will be conducted this Winter to an unusual extent.

The Legislature of this State, as well as that of New-Hampshire, will be asked to grant enlarged lumbering facilities on the head waters of the principal rivers which are now absolutely required, as the area of labor tends further East and Northward.

There has been no snow yet sufficient to retard operations.

Burning of Robinson's Mills at Portland--Loss $150,000.

Portland, Saturday, Dec. 15.

The new brick mill of the Robinson Manufacturing Company was burned last night. The old mill was also considerably damaged, owned by H. J. Libby & Co., Portland, and Mr. Robinson, the manager. Loss $150,000; insurance $145,000 on both mills, of which $110,000 was on the new mill. Insurance was $15,000 in Liverpool and London and Globe, $10,000 in Metropolitan, $6,000 in North American, $5,000 in Phœnix, $3,000 in Charter Oak, $11,000 in Home, New York; $10,000 in Putnam, Hartford; $5,000 in Narragansett, Providence; $5,000 in Germania, New York; $5,000 in Standard, New York; $5,000 in Fane, Philadelphia; $12,000 in International. $6,000 each in Home, New Haven; in Merchants, Providence; in Connecticut, Providence; in Roger Williams, Providence; and $10,000 in Security, New York, $5,000 in Atlantic, Brooklyn; $6,000 in Providence, and $8,000 in National, Boston.

Steamship Departure.

Portland, Me., Saturday, Dec. 15.

The steamship *St. David*, Capt. Aird, sailed from this place at 6:30 o'clock this evening for Liverpool.

LOUISIANA.

Sudden Death of a Clergyman--Gen. Young Pardoned--The Cotton Crop.

Baltimore, Friday, Dec. 14.

A Planter's National Bank is about to be organized at Shreveport, Louisiana. The President is L. M. Durr.

Rev. I. L. Mayes, of Louisiana, fell dead from disease of the heart after preaching a sermon at Vernon.

Ice is reported to have made its appearance in Northern Louisiana.

The new cotton classification at New-Orleans was agreed to by a large majority of the prominent factors in that city.

New-Orleans, Friday, Dec. 14.

Gen. Young, of this State, has been pardoned by the President.

The Cotton crop of the Parish of Ouachita for the present year will be deficient about 13,600 bales.

VIRGINIA.

Election of State Officers.

Richmond, Saturday, Dec. 15.

The House of Delegates reelected the following officers to-day: Wm. F. Taylor, Auditor of Public Accounts; John M. Herndon, Secretary of the Commonwealth; John S. Calvert, Treasurer, and J. F. Pendleton, Superintendent of the Penitentiary.

The Senate passed the House bill extending the time fixed by the present Stay law for payment of interest on old debts to August, 1867.

MISSOURI.

A Fight at Lexington with the Bushwhackers.

St. Louis, Saturday, Dec. 15.

A special from Jefferson City says: Bushwhackers came into Lexington in force yesterday, under command of Pool and Clemers. Col. Montgomery demanded the surrender of Clemers, and, upon his refusal, a fight ensued in which Clemers was killed, and other bushwhackers were mortally wounded. Col. Montgemery has arrested several of the most prominent Secessionists, and holds them as hostages for the safety of loyal citizens.

Arrival of Gen. Grant at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Gen. Grant was met by a large number of our citizens last evening, when the usual courtesies were interchanged.

Escape of Prisoners.

St. Louis, Saturday, Dec. 15.

We have a report from St. Joseph that a number of prisoners, confined in the jail at that place, made their escape yesterday.

MEXICO.

Maximilian and the Clergy.

New-Orleans, Friday, Dec. 14.

Mexican advices are to the effect that should the clergy fulfil their promise to raise a loan for Maximilian, he will remain at the head of the Government. The report is credited here.

Chicago Items.

Chicago, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Four hundred and three vessels laid up at this port include 3 steamers, 19 propellers, 35 tugs, 48 barks, 18 brigs, and 29 schooners.

A meeting of citizens, held last evening, appointed a Committee to memorialize the Legislature for authority to purchase or erect gas works by the city.

Snow Storm in Virginia.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 15.

A snow storm in the South has interrupted telegraphic communication. Six inches of snow have already fallen at Lynchburgh and other points in Virginia.

The Cental Measurement System.

Milwaukee, Saturday, Dec. 15.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting to-day, voted unanimously in favor of the cental measurement system.

South Carolina on Jefferson Davis.

The Committee on Federal Relations of the South Carolina Legislature, to which was referred certain resolutions in regard to Jefferson Davis, and a substitute proposed in the place of the resolutions, reported the following, but the House on Saturday voted to indefinitely postpone the resolution:

The Committee having carefully considered the same, report that they are well assured that the people of this State feel the deepest sympathy with Mr. Davis, and would gladly afford him aid and relief if it were in their power. It does not seem to the Committee, however, that the expression of that sympathy at this time would be of any avail in alleviating his sufferings, nor do they think any discussion of the subject advantageous to Mr. Davis or the country. It is but simple justice that Mr. Davis should be brought to trial at once, or released upon bail or his parole. The passage of the following resolution is recommended:

Resolved, That the State of South Carolina earnestly appeals to the sense of justice of the Government of the United States to grant Jefferson Davis a speedy trial, or to permit his release upon bail or parole.

Mr. Herndon's Account of Abraham Lincoln and Ann Rutledge.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Boston, Friday, Dec. 7, 1866.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

I have just returned from a somewhat lengthened journey through the State of Illinois. While there, it was a matter of some vexation and annoyance that I could in no wise lay hold of a Boston paper. When a few hours since, a paragraph from the *Daily Advertiser*, headed "A singular story about Mr. Lincoln," was put into my hands, my first feeling was one of intense thankfulness that in all probability it would never meet Mr. Herndon's eyes. Did it concern any one but him, whose name thrills through every American heart--were Mr. Herndon himself well known in New-England--we might trust to the wisdom of silence, and let the reproach sink into natural oblivion. But Mr. Herndon is to write the only life of Abraham Lincoln which will command the attention of posterity, it is to be published by a Boston house, and I am not willing that there should be any doubt as to his qualifications or his character.

In order to understand such men as Herndon and Lincoln--for they were both of one type--we must have a knowledge of pioneer life such as few Eastern men possess. Travelers through the large cities of the West do not often see this class of men; they must be sought in the darkness of Egypt, in the broad stretches of the prairie, on the dismal trail of the legal circuit. Their lives are not like our lives, nor are their ways as our ways. Since the days of the old Crusaders there have been no men, I think, so blessed or so cursed, as the case might be, by the love of women. Nor is it, in those far off wilds, possible to keep the secrets of a man's life in this respect. When I saw with my own eyes, written statements from Mr. Lincoln's own hand, and affidavits from repeated sources, as to similar statements made by him in conversation, on matters which would never have passed the lips of an Eastern man, I asked: "What does it mean--how can it be explained?" and everywhere in Southern Illinois I received the same answer--"Only by the habits of our people."

It is well to be born in Boston, well to be nurtured in a school, where "prunes and prisms" form part of one's elementary discipline, but it is also well to go away from Boston, to be purged utterly of provincial egotism and moral bigotries, and open one's eyes to the fact that God is competent to save all men, and that he specially bends to save sometimes the poor wretch whom we Bostonians leave in the gutter. When, a few weeks since, I wrote a letter to a Boston paper, from Mr. Herndon's fireside, and stated how I could at one glance distinguish the only two "pioneers" in an audience composed of New-England shopkeepers and traders, such audiences as travelers for the most part encounter, it was not my own smartness that I desired to advertise, but the extraordinary and impassible barrier between these two races. The time is past, I think, when any one in New-England would justify Jared Sparks in drawing his pen through the phrase "Old Put," and putting in the "Gen. Putnam," which restored the mythical dignity of Washington. Is there any one in this generation who knows anything of Washington, the man? Certainly, there must have been some days when he omitted to wear his starched cravat, and when his horse's heels were not duly blackened! And of Napoleon, where can we find a single historic sketch? The early English writers make him the father of half the illegitimate princes on the continent, including some too near of kin. The French memoirs represent him as a miracle of chastity and devotion to Josephine, while now and then a foreign newspaper tells us that some one dies who was an unacknowledged son of the great Napoleon.

Abraham Lincoln did not believe in writing history in this way. He was a man who could neither think, nor look, nor act a lie. He was great enough to see his own relation to his times, his personal circumstances and his God, and to be willing that the world should see it also. If he was not great enough, the State of Illinois is; and knowing how Mr. Lincoln loved and trusted William Henry Herndon, it demanded at once that this man should write his life. Too impatient to wait for the slow and faithful work, which is the only work that Mr. Herndon can do, Springfield demanded, meanwhile, a course of five lectures.

There are two millions of people in the State of Illinois, and a large portion of them know in some fashion all the facts these five lectures treat. It was Mr. Herndon's business to put these facts into an order which would force them to illustrate each other. The lectures do not constitute the "Life" he is to publish; they are only studies toward it. The lecture which the *Advertiser* has criticised is, I believe, the fourth of the five, and supplies a necessary link in the history. It could no more be left out of a true life of Lincoln than Dante's love for Beatrice, or Petrarch's love for Laura, or Shelley's divorce from his first wife, could be omitted in the biographies of those poets, and still leave them intelligible. For thirty years after the period it describes, his terrible sorrow continued to move him at times out of himself, and it is the only explanation of many significant facts. The poem, which is inseparably connected with his memory, became precious to him simply for Ann Rutledge's sake.

There is the story, and Mr. Herndon, nearly 12 years Mr. Lincoln's junior, has no more to do with it than I have as I tell it. Ann Rutledge was a lady, one of the very few that had penetrated to Illinois as early as 1833. Of a family educated and aristocratic, but broken down, she was betrothed, before Mr. Lincoln ever saw her, to a Scotch merchant. In those days Illinois was as far from New-York as Kamschatka now is. They were soon to be married, when the Scotchman went for business purposes to that city. For months nothing was heard of him; it was supposed that he was dead or had wickedly deserted Ann. The truth was that he lay ill of delirious fever at a small wayside inn. In this state of things, while Ann's mind was tortured by suspense and disappointment, Mr. Lincoln went to her father's house to board. In time a sort of provisional engagement ensued. There were circumstances in both lives which depressed and pained; they learned to hold each other very dear. Upon this state of things broke the rumor of the recovered Scotchman's return. The delicate nature of the woman broke under it. Betrothed to two--both of whom she loved--she had no choice but to die; she did not live to see him enter New-Salem. How he who had been absent loved her let the sequel show. He bought the farm for her sake, and lives there still a bachelor. It was his quivering hand that pointed out to Mr. Herndon the spot where Ann Rutledge died.

That this story is true, I know, for I have read every line of the autograph letters on which it depends. That it is the truth, on which the future life of Mr. Lincoln turned, Mr. Herndon will some time show us. Had Ann lived to be his wife, it is the opinion of all his Western friends that he would never have sought political life. His tastes were quiet and domestic. But this trial unhinged him, made him for years reckless, despairing, atheistic. It was very gradually that he came to conquer the revolt of his own soul. It was that work well done which fitted him to conquer other men. I dare not pursue the subject further than to say that Mr. Herndon has a task before him which for delicacy and magnitude exceeds any of which I have ever dreamed. Mr. Lincoln left no blood relations but his sons. None of Ann Rutledge's survive her. The unhappy Scotchman who returned to find her dead, saw every line of the lecture which the *Advertiser* criticised before it was printed. I think few authors of modern times would have been honorable enough to ask his consent, since he was not to be named in it, but Mr. Herndon read the manuscript to me himself, and would never allow me to speak of it till it had passed that last revision.

I had not got far in Illinois before I found that the life of Abraham Lincoln was something very different from what we at the East had imagined. I found Holland's book lying in half the log-cabins, with the vexed disgust of readers pencilled on the margin. "Gammon!" was the most frequent comment of those on the Sangamon Circuit. "Pious cant!" was another. I had traversed the length and breadth of the State before I reached Springfield, but the hope that anything I might hear there would change the new impression hourly diminished, and when at last I laid my hand upon Mr. Herndon's papers and said, "Will the world ever bear that you shall tell the whole truth?" he answered, "It must have that or nothing." "And what would Abraham Lincoln himself have desired?" I continued. His eyes closed, a look of strange tenderness stole over his face, and he answered: "I seemed to see him and hear him just as I used to do, and he says, 'Go ahead, Billy.'" We must trust Mr. Herndon, because Abraham Lincoln trusted him. There is nothing in history more touching than their dealings with each other. For more than twenty-five years they were partners, but never kept a separate account, held each other's money as they held their own, and never suspected nor experienced wrong, never had a misunderstanding nor a grievance. When Mr. Lincoln was about to leave for Washington, he went to the dingy little law office which had sheltered his saddest hours. He sat down on the couch. "Billy," said he, "you and I have been together all these years, and have never 'passed a word.' Will you let my name stay on the old sign till I come back from Washington?" The tears started to Mr. Herndon's eyes. He put out his hand. "Mr. Lincoln," said he, "I will never have any other partner while you live," and to the day of the assassination all the doings of the firm were in the name of Lincoln & Herndon.

We must trust Mr. Herndon also, because this nation owes him a great debt. It was he who first led Mr. Lincoln to anti-slavery convictions. Utterly refusing office at the President's hands, he kept the friend's moral power to the very last. God grant he may live to complete a work which no one else would ever have the courage to undertake.

He is a man of genius, and we shall have to be patient with his individualities, as we were with those of Carlyle. The real difficulty in the lecture under discussion is, that in his delicacy he leaves the facts somewhat misty, his imaginative mind being scarcely willing to let the daylight touch them. The wilderness has educated him. The wilderness must pronounce upon him. It was not our courts which taught him law. He showed me a law paper one day, with a curious twist about his mouth, "You would not think much of that at the East," said he, "but it does our business here."

C. H. D.

THE THIRTY-FIRST-STREET FIRE.

Inquest by Coroner Gover Upon the Bodies of the Victims--Testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Punniger, George A. Shehan, and John Kane--Adjournment of the Proceedings.

Our readers are, doubtless, familiar with the details of this horrible tragedy, which were fully reported in the Times of Friday last. It appears that during the fire, which occurred early on Thursday morning, in the tenement-house corner of Thirty-first-street and Second avenue, Mrs. Mary Sanford and her infant son, Wm. T. Sanford, were terribly burned, and Mrs. Margaret Webb, severely injured by jumping from the fourth-story window. Each of these persons has since died from their injuries.

Yesterday Coroner Gover held an inquest upon their remains at the 21st Precinct Station-house, when the following evidence was elicited:

TESTIMONY OF MINNA PUNNIGER.

Minna Punniger, being sworn, said: I live in the basement of No. 563 Second-avenue, corner of Thirty-first-street; my husband keeps a barber-shop in the front cellar; I went to bed about ten o'clock, and was awakened about half-past eleven o'clock by the noise of a heavy fall, which was followed by an explosion; I immediately awakened my husband; I said, "I heard something like an explosion--there must be a fire;" I then saw the flames coming through the rear window of my apartments from the cellar where the spirits were stored; I heard some one walking up stairs in the store, and I called out to them to please come down and help me; the footsteps were not heard when I called out; the footsteps, when I heard them, were very light and slowly taken; my husband then took my two children out of the house into the street; then a policeman came into the basement; I gave him some water with which to put the fire out; I then left the appartment by his orders; in the afternoon of the day of the fire, about half-past three o'clock, Mr. Kane put the oils and spirits in the cellar where they afterward exploded; I saw Mr. Kane put them there; they were brought in a plumber's wagon; he told me simply that it was his property, but did not say what it was; immediately before the explosion I heard a heavy fall; soon afterward I saw the flames; they burst out very fiercely; when my husband went out he cried "Fire;" his property was valued at about $2,000; there was neither insurance nor lien upon the establishment; there were six cans or pots, three open and three closed; there was also a large quantity of wall-paper brought and stored by the pots and cans in the cellar; I saw a light in Kane's store soon after the fire broke out, but did not see any one there; I do not know if the saloon doors were open or closed; I do not know much of the quarrel between my husband and Mr. Kane.

TESTIMONY OF JULIUS PUNNIGER.

Julius Punniger, being sworn said: I am the husband of the last witness; I went to bed about 10 o'clock and was awakened about midnight by my wife; I saw the wall-paper brought in the afternoon, but did not see any pots or cans; I knew they were placed in the cellar, because my wife told me so; shortly after the fire broke out I saw Mr. Kane's barkeeper open the saloon door facing on Second-avenue, from the outside, with a key; I then went around to the Thirty-first-street door, and saw that the stairs leading up from the hall were on fire; I then went after my wife and brought her out of the basement; I only saved a few razors out of $1,200 worth of stock; there was a trap-door opening from Kane's store and communicating with the apartment where the fire originated by a flight of stairs; I had a difficulty with Mr. Kane about some water which came through my ceiling and damaged my property, for which I sued him at law; I have had no words with him since then; about three months ago Kane wanted to buy my three years' lease from me for $350, but as I wanted $400, he would not purchase; the man whom Kane sent to me to make the purchase, then said, "Kane will get you out yet, without money;" this man's name is Zipperley; he lives in Second-avenue; Kane afterward said he wanted the place for a billiard saloon.

MINNA PUNNIGER RECALLED.

Minna Punniger, being recalled, said: The noise that awakened me was like that of a trap-door falling heavily.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE A. SHEHAN.

George A. Shehan, being sworn, said: I live with Mr. Kane, at No. 563 Second-avenue; I am his barkeeper; the fire broke out about quarter past twelve o'clock; I was in the bar-room at the time; no one was then in the place with me; the first intimation I had of the fire was when I saw smoke coming up through the bar-room floor; I then ran out of the back door into the hall to alarm the inmates of the house, but I found the stairs already burning; I then ran out of the Thirty-first-street store-door into the street and called "Fire;" I then took a painter's ladder which I found near by and placed it up against the house for the escape of the tenants of the building; I assisted several people out of the second-story window, among others, the Citti family; we have no trap-door leading from the store to the cellar; the smoke that I saw came through the crevices in the floor, just over the partition wall that separates our liquor-vault from the barber's-shop; Mr. Kane left the store about twelve o'clock; my sleeping-room is in the third story; I take the key of the store every night; I saw the paints and paper brought to the house in the afternoon of the fire; they were put down stairs; I had only just locked the door when I discovered the fire; after Mr. Kane left no one else came into the place; I am very sure that two men did not come into the store after Mr. Kane left; I know nothing about a difficulty between Mr. Kane and the barber; I never heard Kane say he wanted to get the barber out of the house; Mr. Kane owns the store; he bought it from me in May last; the license was taken out for this year in my name; Kane paid me $4,500 for the store, which I had fitted up at my expense; he owned the building at the time I sold out to him; he gave me the use of the other store without any charge of rent; I put a new front in the store and fitted it up at my own expense; when I sold out there was about $1,000 worth of liquors in the place, owned by me; the expense of fitting up was probably over $3,000; the agreement between us was that I was to have this store without charge, and he was to open one down town; I went to the expense of fitting up because I had very great confidence in Mr. Kane; I bought my liquors in Mr. Kane's name, because he furnished me the money to make alterations with; I kept all the profits of the business until Mr. Kane took the store back again; the bills for fitting up the store were made out in Mr. Kane's name; there was about $5,060 worth of liquor in the store at the time of the fire; there was an insurance of $10,000 on stock and fixtures; I have no knowledge of how the fire originated; I was not in the cellar that evening with a light, and did not see any one else there with one; a raised platform extends over the old trap-door leading to the cellar, which was closed up last Spring; the store was doing a good business previous to the fire; there were two means of communication, indirect, with the cellar from the store, one by the stairs from the hallway, and the other from the street; Mr. Kane nailed up the latter after the paint was stored in the cellar; I did not see Kane until the building was nearly destroyed; he was in his night-dress, with an overcoat thrown about his shoulders; he had his wife in his arms; I do not know a fireman named Daniel Sullivan.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN KANE.

John Kane being sworn, said: I am the owner of house and liquor store No. 563 Second-avenue; at the time the fire occurred I was up stairs; the policeman's club alarm called my attention to the fire; I sleep upon the third floor; I went up stairs somewhere between 11:30 and 11:45 o'clock; I was just getting into bed when I heard the alarm; I put my head out of the window and saw the smoke coming out of the cellar; I heard some one cry "Fire;" I did not dress, but started to go down stairs; only got about four steps down when the heat and smoke drove me back again; I then took my wife out through the scuttle; meantime I called up the Webb family; I saw no policeman on the roof when I went up; I have owned the store since last March; I purchased the house and store, with contents, of Mr. Harjez; the license was taken out in Mr. Shehan's name, because I was afraid Superintendent Kennedy might refuse me; I was then, and have been ever since, the sole proprietor of the store; I do not know if Shehan had to swear that he was proprietor when he took out the license; I was insured for $12,000 on the building and $10,000 on stock, furniture and fixtures; I cannot swear exactly how much property I had in the place when the fire occurred; the building was insured in the Citizens' Company; the stock, furniture and fixtures in the State Fire Insurance Company of Jersey City and the Harmony and Manhattan Companies of New-York; I employed a man to paint and paper the house; he put the paints and the paper in the cellar the afternoon of the day of the fire; he put them there by my orders; I have no knowledge as to how the fire originated; the bills for fitting up the place were made out in my name, and I paid them; the insurance policies were also made out in my name; I never purchased the store for $4,500 from any one; the barkeeper is my first cousin; Gunneger, the barber, sued me once and afterward had me arrested for assault and battery; I did not offer to buy out the basement for a billiard-saloon; I did not authorize Zipperly to offer to buy it for me; my business at the time of the fire was a profitable one; my sales were from $10 to $30 per day; I gave $19,200 for the place, paying down $12,200 cash, and mortgaging the balance; I purchased the greater portion of the from stock one month before until two months after I bought the store.

At this stage of the proceedings the inquest was adjourned until Monday, the 17th inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

Liberal Giving.--The New-York *Examiner & Chronicle* says that Messrs. Colgate & Trevor, of this City, have given $100,000 to Madison University at Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y., for the following purposes: Library Fund, $5,000; Improvement Fund, $10,000; General Endowment Fund, $15,000; Presidential Fund, $30,000; Educational Fund, $40,000--making $100,000.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

HOB GOBBLING'S SONG.

From Our Young Folks for January.

Not from Titania's Court do I
Hither upon a night-moth fly;
I am not of those Fairies seen
Tripping by moonlight on the green,
Whose dewdrop bumpers, nightly poured,
Befleck the mushroom's virgin board,
And whose faint cymbals tinkling clear
Sometimes on frosty nights you hear.

No, I was born of lustier stock,
And all their puling night sports mock:
My father was the Good Old Time,
Famous in many a noble rhyme,
Who reigned with such a royal cheer
He made one Christmas of the year,
And but a single edict passed,
Dooming it instant death to fast.

I am that earthlier, fatter elf
That haunts the wood of pantry-shelf,
When minced-pies, ranged from end to end,
Up to the gladdened roof ascend;
On a fat goose I hither rode,
Using a skewer for a goad,
From the rich region of Cockayne,
And must ere morn be back again.

I am the plump sprite that presides
O'er Thanksgiving and Christmas tides;
I jig it not in woods profound;
The barn-yard is my dancing-ground,
Making the music as I can
By drumming on a pattypan;
Or if with songs your sleep I mar,
A gridiron serves me for guitar.

When without touch the glasses clink,
And dishes on the dresser wink
Back at the fire, whose jovial glance
Sets the grave pot-lids all adance;
When tails of little pigs hang straight,
Unnerved by dreams of coming fate;
When from the poultry-house you hear
Midnight alarums—I am near.

When the pleased housewife shuts her eyes,
I lift the crust of temperance pies,
And slip in slyly two or three
Spoonfuls of saving *eau de vie;*
And while the cookmaid rests her thumbs
I stone a score of choicer plums,
And hide them in the pudding's corner,
In memory of the brave Jack Horner.

I put the currants in the buns,
A task the frugal baker shuns;
I for the youthful miner make
Nuggets of citron in the cake;
'Tis I that down the chimney whip,
And presents in the stockings slip,
Which [illegible] mumbling jaws
Ascribe to [illegible] Santa Claus.

'Tis I that hang, as you may see,
With presents gay the Christmas tree;
But, if some foolish girl or boy
Should dare to mar the common joy
With any sulky look or word,
By them my anger is incurred,
And [illegible] I give fair warning
Of nightmares ere to-morrow morning.

[JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

THE ENGINEER.

BY AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

From the Christmas Number of All the Year Round.

His name, sir, was Matthew Price; mine is Benjamin Hardy. We were born within a few days of each other; bred up in the same village; taught at the same school. I cannot remember the time when we were not close friends. Even as boys, we never knew what it was to quarrel. We had not a thought, we had not a possession, that was not in common. We would have stood by each other fearlessly to the death. It was such a friendship as one reads about sometimes in books: fast and firm as the great Tors upon our native moorlands, true as the sun in the heavens.

The name of our village was Chadleigh. Lifted high above the pasture flats which stretched away at our feet like a measureless green lake and melted into mist on the farthest horizon, it nestled, a tiny stone-built hamlet, in a sheltered hollow about midway between the plain and the plateau. Above us, rising ridge beyond ridge, slope beyond slope, spread the mountainous moor-country, bare and bleak for the most part, with here and there a patch of cultivated field or hardy plantation, and crowned highest of all with masses of huge gray crag, abrupt, isolated, hoary, and older than the deluge. These were the Tors,—Druids' Tor, King's Tor, Castle Tor, and the like; sacred places, as I have heard, in the ancient time, where crownings, burnings, human sacrifices, and all kinds of bloody heathen rites were performed. Bones, too, had been found there, and arrow-heads, and ornaments of gold and glass. I had a vague awe of the Tors in those boyish days, and would not have gone near them after dark for the heaviest bribe.

I have said that we were born in the same village. He was the son of a small farmer named William Price, and the eldest of a family of seven; I was the only child of Ephraim Hardy, the Chadleigh blacksmith—a well-known man in those parts, whose memory is not forgotten to this day. Just so far as a farmer is supposed to be a bigger man than a blacksmith, Mat's father might be said to have a better standing than mine; but William Price, with his small holding and his seven boys, was, in fact, as poor as many a day laborer; while the blacksmith, well-to-do, bustling, popular and open-handed, was a person of some importance in the place. All this, however, had nothing to do with Mat and myself. It never occurred to either of us that his jacket was out at elbows, or that our mutual funds came altogether from my pocket. It was enough for us that we sat on the same school-bench, conned our tasks from the same primer, fought each other's battles, screened each other's faults, fished, nutted, played truant, robbed orchards and birds' nests together, and spent every half-hour, authorized or stolen, in each other's society. It was a happy time; but it could not go on forever. My father, being prosperous, resolved to put me forward in the world. I must know more, and do better than himself. The forge was not good enough, the little world of Chadleigh not wide enough for me. Thus it happened that I was still swinging the satchel when Mat was whistling at the plow, and that at last, when my future course was shaped out, we were separated, as it then seemed to us, for life. For, blacksmith's son as I was, furnace and forge, in some form or other, pleased me best, and I chose to be a working engineer. So my father by and by apprenticed me to a Birmingham iron-master; and, having bidden farewell to Mat and Chadleigh, and the gray old Tors, in the shadow of which I had spent all the days of my life, I turned my face northward, and went over into "the Black country."

I am not going to dwell on this part of my story. How I worked out the term of my apprenticeship; how, when I had served my full time and become a skilled workman, I took Mat from the plow and brought him over to the Black Country, sharing with him lodging, wages, experience—all, in short, that I had to give; how he, naturally quick to learn and brimful of quiet energy, worked his way up a step at a time, and came by-and-by to be a "first hand" in his own department; how, during all these years of change, and trial, and effort, the old boyish affection never wavered or weakened, but went on, growing with our growth and strengthening with our strength—are facts which I need do no more than outline in this place.

About this time—it will be remembered that I speak of the days when Mat and I were on the [illegible] side of thirty—it happened that our firm contracted to supply six first-class locomotives to run on the new line, then in process of construction, between Turin and Genoa. It was the first Italian order we had taken. We had had dealings with France, Holland, Belgium, Germany; but never with Italy. The connection, therefore, was new and valuable—all the more valuable because our transalpine neighbors had but lately begun to lay down the iron roads, and would be safe to need more of our good English work as they went on. So the Birmingham firm set themselves to the contract with a will, lengthened our working hours, increased our wages, took on fresh hands, and determined, if energy and promptitude could do it, to place themselves at the head of the Italian labor-market and stay there. They deserved and achieved success. The six locomotives were not only turned out to time, but were shipped, dispatched, and delivered with a promptitude that fairly amazed our Piedmontese consignee. I was not a little proud you may be sure, when I found myself appointed to superintend the transport of the engines. Being allowed a couple of assistants, I contrived that Mat should be one of them; and thus we enjoyed together the first great holiday of our lives.

It was a wonderful change for two Birmingham operatives fresh from the Black Country. The fairy city, with its crescent background of Alps; the port crowded with strange shipping; the marvellous blue sky and bluer sea; the painted houses on the quays; the street of jewellers, like an Arabian Nights' bazaar; the street of palaces, with its Moorish court-yards, its fountains and orange-trees; the women veiled like brides; the galley-slaves chained two and two; the processions of priests and friars; the everlasting clangor of bells; the babble of a strange tongue; the singular lightness and brightness of the climate,—made, altogether, such a combination of wonders, that we wandered about, the first day, in a kind of bewildered dream, like children at a fair. Before that week was ended, being tempted by the beauty of the place and the liberality of the pay, we had agreed to take service with the Turin and Genoa Railway Company, and to turn our backs upon Birmingham forever.

Then began a new life—a life so active and healthy, so steeped in fresh air and sunshine, that we sometimes marveled how we could have endured the gloom of the Black Country. We were constantly up and down the line; now at Genoa, now at Turin, taking trial trips with the locomotives, and placing our old experience at the service of our new employers.

In the meanwhile we made Genoa our head-quarters, and hired a couple of rooms over a small shop in a by-street sloping down to the quays. Such a busy little street—so steep and winding that no vehicles could pass through it, and so narrow that the sky looked like a mere strip of deep-blue ribbon overhead! Every house in it, however, was a shop, where the goods encroached on the footway, or were piled about the door, or hung like tapestries from the balconies; and all day long, from dawn to dusk, an incessant stream of passers-by poured up and down between the port and the upper part of the city.

Our landlady was the widow of a silver-worker, and lived by the sale of filigree ornaments, cheap jewelry, combs, fans, and toys in ivory and jet. She had an only daughter named Gianetta, who served in the shop, and was simply the most beautiful woman I ever beheld. Looking back across this weary chasm of years, and bringing her image before me (as I can and do) with all the vividness of life, I am unable, even now, to detect a flaw in her beauty. I do not attempt to describe her. I do not believe there is a poet living who could find the words to do it; but I once saw a picture that was somewhat like her, (not half so lovely, but still like her,) and, for aught I know, that picture is still hanging where I last looked at it—upon the walls of the Louvre. It represented a woman with brown eyes and golden hair, looking over her shoulder into a circular mirror held by a bearded man in the background. In this man, as I then understood, the artist had painted his own portrait; in her the portrait of the woman he loved. No picture that I ever saw was half so beautiful, and yet it was not worthy to be named in the same breath with Gianetta Coneglia.

You may be sure the widow's shop did not want for customers. All Genoa knew how fair a face was to be seen behind that dingy little counter; and Gianetta, flirt as she was, had more lovers than she cared to remember, even by name. Gentle and simple, rich and poor, from the red-capped sailor buying his earrings or his amulet, to the nobleman carelessly purchasing half the filigrees in the window, she treated them all alike,—encouraged them, laughed at them, led them on and turned them off, at her pleasure. She had no more heart than a marble statue, as Mat and I discovered by and by, to our bitter cost.

I cannot tell to this day how it came about, or what first led me to suspect how things were going with us both; but long before the waning of that Autumn a coldness had sprung up between my friend and myself. It was nothing that could have been put into words. It was nothing that either of us could have explained or justified, to save his life. We lodged together, ate together, worked together, exactly as before; we even took our long evening's walk together, when the day's labor was ended; and except, perhaps, that we were more silent than of old, no mere looker-on could have detected a shadow of change. Yet there it was, silent and subtle, widening the gulf between us every day.

It was not his fault. He was too true and gentle hearted to have willingly brought about such a state of things between us. Neither do I believe—fiery as my nature is—that it was mine. It was all hers—hers from first to last—the sin, the shame and the sorrow.

If she had shown a fair and open preference for either of us, no real harm could have come of it. I would have put any constraint upon myself, and Heaven knows! have borne any sufferings to see Mat really happy. I know that he would have done the same, and more if he could, for me. But Gianetta cared not one sou for either. She never meant to choose between us. It gratified her vanity to divide us; it amused her to play with us. It would pass my power to tell how, by a thousand imperceptible shades of coquetry—by the lingering of a glance, the substitution of a word, the flitting of a smile—she contrived to turn our heads, and torture our hearts, and lead us on to love her. She deceived us both. She buoyed us both up with hope; she maddened us with jealousy; she crushed us with despair. For my part, when I seemed to wake to a sudden sense of the ruin that was about our path, and I saw how the truest friendship that ever bound two lives together was drifting on to wreck and ruin, I asked myself whether any woman in the world was worth what Mat had been to me and I to him. But this was not often. I was readier to shut my eyes upon the truth than to face it; and so lived on, wilfully, in a dream.

Thus the Autumn passed away, and Winter came—the strange, treacherous Genoese Winter, green with olive and ilex, brilliant with sunshine, and bitter with storm. Still, rivals at heart and friends on the surface, Mat and I lingered on in the Vicolo Balba. Still Gianetta held us with her fatal wiles and still more fatal beauty. At length there came a day when I felt I could bear the horrible misery and suspense of it no longer. The sun, I vowed would not go down before I knew my sentence. She must choose between us. She must either take me or let me go. I was reckless. I was desperate. I was determined to know the worst or the best. If the worst, I would at once turn my back upon Genoa, upon her, upon all the pursuits and purposes of my past life, and begin the world anew. This I told her, passionately and sternly, standing before her in the little parlor at the back of the shop, one bleak December morning.

"If it's Mat whom you care for most," I said, "tell me so in one word, and I will never trouble you again. He is better worth your love. I am jealous and exacting; he is as trusting and unselfish as a woman. Speak, Gianetta; am I to bid you goodby forever and ever, or am I to write home to my mother in England, bidding her pray to God to bless the woman who has promised to be my wife?"

"You plead your friend's cause well," she replied haughtily. "Matteo ought to be grateful. This is more than he ever did for you."

"Give me my answer, for pity's sake," I exclaimed, "and let me go!"

"You are free to go or stay, Signor Inglese," she replied. "I am not your jailor."

"Did you bid me leave you?"

"Beata Madre! not I."

"Will you marry me if I stay?"

She laughed aloud—such a merry, mocking, musical laugh, like a chime of silver bells!

"You ask too much," she said.

"Only what you have led me to hope these five or six months past!"

"That is just what Matteo says. How tiresome you both are!"

"O Gianetta," I said, passionately, "be serious for one moment! I am a rough fellow, it is true,—not half good enough for you; but I love you with my whole heart, and an Emperor could do no more."

"I am glad of it," she replied; "I do not want you to love me less."

"Then you cannot wish to make me wretched! Will you promise me?"

"I promise nothing," said she, with another burst of laughter, "except that I will not marry Matteo!"

Except that she would not marry Matteo! Only that. Not a word of hope for myself. Nothing but my friend's condemnation. I might get comfort and selfish triumph, and some sort of base assurance out of that, if I could. And so, to my shame, I did. I grasped at the vain encouragement, and, fool that I was, let her put me off again unanswered. From that day, I gave up all effort at self-control, and let myself drift blindly on—to destruction.

At length things became so bad between Mat and myself that it seemed as if an open rupture must be at hand. We avoided each other, scarcely exchanged a dozen sentences in a day, and fell away from our old familiar habits. At this time—I shudder to remember it!—there were moments when I felt that I hated him.

Thus, with the trouble deepening and widening between us day by day, another month or five weeks went by; and February came; and, with February, the Carnival. They said in Genoa that it was a particularly dull Carnival; and so it must have been; for, save a flag or two hung out in some of the principal streets, and a sort of festa look about the women, there were no special indications of the season. It was, I think, the second day, when, having been on the line all the morning, I returned to Genoa at dusk, and, to my surprise, found Mat Price on the platform. He came up to me, and laid his hand on my arm.

"You are in late," he said. "I have been waiting for you three-quarters of an hour. Shall we dine together to-day?"

Impulsive as I am, this evidence of returning goodwill at once called up my better feelings.

"With all my heart, Mat," I replied; "shall we go to Gozzoli's?"

"No, no," he said, hurridly. "Some quieter place—some place where we can talk. I have something to say to you."

I noticed now that he looked pale and agitated, and an uneasy sense of apprehension stole upon me. We decided on the "Pescatore," a little out-of-the-way trattoria, down near the Molo Vecchio. There, in a dingy salon, frequented chiefly by seamen, and redolent of tobacco, we ordered our simple dinner. Mat scarcely swallowed a morsel, but, calling presently for a bottle of Sicilian wine, drank eagerly.

"Well, Mat," I said, as the last dish was placed on the table, "what news have you?"

"Bad."

"I guessed that from your face."

"Bad for you—bad for me. Gianetta."

"What of Gianetta?"

He passed his hand nervously across his lips.

"Gianetta is false—worse than false," he said, in a hoarse voice. "She values an honest man's heart just as she values a flower for her hair—wears it for a day, then throws it aside forever. She has cruelly wronged us both."

"In what way? Good Heavens, speak out!"

"In the worst way that a woman can wrong those who love her. She has sold herself to the Marchese Loreadano."

The blood rushed to my head and face in a burning torrent. I could scarcely see, and dared not trust myself to speak.

"I saw her going toward the cathedral," he went on, hurriedly. "It was about three hours ago. I thought she might be going to confession, so I hung back and followed her at a distance. When she got inside, however, she went straight to the back of the pulpit, where this man was waiting for her. You remember him—an old man who used to haunt the shop a month or two back. Well, seeing how deep in conversation they were, and how they stood close under the pulpit with their backs toward the church, I fell into a passion of anger and went straight up the aisle, intending to say or do something, I scarcely knew what, but, at all events, to draw her arm through mine, and take her home. When I came within a few feet, however, and found only a big pillar between myself and them, I paused. They could not see me, nor I them; but I could hear their voices distinctly, and—and I listened.

"Well, and you heard—"

"The terms of shameful bargain—beauty on the one side, gold on the other; so many thousand francs a year; a villa near Naples—Pah! it makes me sick to repeat it."

And, with a shudder, he poured out another glass of wine and drank it at a draught.

"After that," he said, presently, "I made no effort to bring her away. The whole thing was so cold-blooded, so deliberate, so shameful, that I felt I had only to wipe her out of my memory, and leave her to her fate. I stole out of the cathedral, and walked about here by the sea ever so long, trying to get by thoughts straight. Then I remembered you, Ben; and the recollection of how this wanton had come between us and broken up our lives drove me wild. So I went up to the station and waited for you. I felt you ought to know it all; and—and I thought, perhaps, that we might go back to England together."

"The Marchese Loredano!"

It was all that I could say; all that I could think. As Mat had just said of himself, I felt "like one stunned."

"There is one other thing I may as well tell you," he added, reluctantly, if only to show how false a woman can be. "We—were to have been married next month.

"We? Who? What do you mean?"

"I mean that we were to have been married—Gianetta and I."

A sudden storm of rage, of scorn, of incredulity, swept over me at this, and seemed to carry my senses away.

"You!" I cried. "Gianetta marry you! I don't believe it."

"I wish I had not believed it," he replied, looking up as if puzzled by my vehemence. "But she promised me; and I thought, when she promised it, that she meant it."

"She told me, weeks ago, that she would never be your wife!"

His color rose, his brow darkened; but when his answer came, it was as calm as the last.

"Indeed!" he said. "Then it is only one baseness more. She told me that she had refused you; and that was why we kept our engagement secret."

"Tell the truth, Mat Price," I said, well-nigh beside myself with suspicion. "Confess that every word of this is false! Confess that Gianetta will not listen to you, and that you are afraid I may succeed where you have failed. As perhaps I shall—as perhaps I shall, after all!"

"Are you mad?" he exclaimed. "What do you mean?"

"That I believe it's just a trick to get me away to England—that I don't credit a syllable of your story. You're a liar, and I hate you!"

He rose, and, laying one hand on the back of his chair, looked me sternly in the face.

"If you were not Benjamin Hardy," he said, deliberately, "I would thrash you within an inch of your life."

The words had no sooner passed his lips than I sprang at him. I have never been able distinctly to remember what followed. A curse—a blow—a struggle—a moment of blind fury—a cry—a confusion of tongues—a circle of strange faces. Then I see Mat lying back in the arms of a bystander, myself trembling and bewildered. The knife dropped from my grasp; blood upon the floor; blood upon my hands; blood upon his shirt. And then I hear those dreadful words,

"O Ben, you have murdered me!"

He did not die—at least, not there and then. He was carried to the nearest hospital, and lay for some weeks between life and death. His case, they said, was difficult and dangerous. The knife had gone in just below the collar-bone, and pierced down into the lungs. He was not allowed to speak or turn—scarcely to breathe with freedom. He might not even lift his head to drink. I sat by him day and night all through that sorrowful time. I gave up my situation on the railway; I quitted my lodging in the Vicolo Balba; I tried to forget that such a woman as Gianetta Coneglia had ever drawn breath. I lived only for Mat, and he tried to live more, I believe, for my sake than his own. Thus, in the bitter silent hours of pain and penitence, when no hand but mine approached his lips or smoothed his pillow, the old friendship came back with even more than its old trust and faithfulness. He forgave me, fully and freely, and I would thankfully have given my life for him.

At length there came one bright, Spring morning, when dismissed as convalescent, he tottered out through the hospital gates, leaning on my arm, and feeble as an infant. He was not cured; neither, as I then learned to my horror and anguish, was it possible, that he ever could be cured. He might live, with care, for some years; but the lungs were injured beyond hope of remedy, and a strong or healthy man he could never be again. These, spoken aside to me, were the parting words of the chief physician, who advised me to take him farther south without delay.

I took him to a little coast-town called Rocca, some thirty miles beyond Genoa—a sheltered, lonely place along the Riviera, where the sea was even bluer than the sky, and the cliffs were green with strange tropical plants—cacti, and aloes, and Egyptian palms. Here we lodged in the house of a small tradesman; and Mat, to use his own words, "set to work at getting well in good earnest." But, alas! it was a work which no earnestness could forward. Day after day he went down to the beach, and sat for hours drinking the sea-air, and watching the sails that came and went in the offing. By-and-by he could go no farther than the garden of the house in which we lived. A little later, and he spent his days on a couch beside the open window, waiting patiently for the end. Ay, for the end! It had come to that. He was fading fast, waning with the waning Summer, and conscious that the reaper was at hand. His whole aim now was to soften the agony of my remorse, and prepare me for what must shortly come.

"I would not live longer, if I could," he said, lying on his couch one Summer evening and looking up to the stars. "If I had my choice at this moment I would ask to go. I should like Gianetta to know that I forgave her."

"She shall know it," I said, trembling suddenly from head to foot.

He pressed my hand.

"And you'll write to father?"

"I will."

I had drawn a little back that he might not see the tears raining down my cheeks, but he raised himself on his elbow and looked around.

"Don't fret, Ben," he whispered, laid his head back wearily upon the pillow—and so died.

And this was the end of it. This was the end of all that made life to me. I buried him there, in hearing of the wash of a strange sea on a strange shore. I stayed by the grave till the priest and the bystanders were gone. [illegible] the earth filled in to the last sod, and the grave-digger stamp it down with his feet. Then, and not till then, I felt that I had lost him forever—the friend I had loved, and hated, and slain. Then, and not till then, I knew that all rest, and joy, and hope were over for me. From that moment my heart hardened within me, and my life was filled with loathing. Day and night, land and sea, labor and rest, food and sleep, were alike hateful to me. It was the curse of Cain, and that my brother had pardoned me made it lie none the lighter. Peace on earth was for me no more, and good will toward man was dead in my heart forever. Remorse softens some natures, but it poisoned mine. I hated all mankind, but above all mankind I hated the woman who had come between us two, and ruined both our lives.

He had bidden me seek her out and be the messenger of his forgiveness. I had sooner have gone down to the port of Genoa and taken upon me the serge cap and shotted chain of any galley-slave at his toil in the public works; but, for all that, I did my best to obey him. I went back, alone and on foot. I went back, intending to say to her, "Gianetta Coneglia, he forgave you; but God never will." But she was gone. The little shop was let to a fresh occupant, and the neighbors only knew that mother and daughter had left the place quite suddenly, and that Gianetta was supposed to be under the "protection" of the Marchese Loredano. How I made inquiries here and there; how I heard that they had gone to Naples; and how, being restless and reckless of my time, I worked my passage in a French steamer, and followed her; how, having found the sumptuous villa that was now hers, I learned that she had left there some ten days and gone to Paris, where the Marchese was Ambassador for the Two Sicilies; how, working my passage back again to Marseilles, and thence, in part by the river and part by the rail, I made my way to Paris; how, day after day, I paced the streets and the parks, watched at the Ambassador's gates, followed his carriage, and at last, after weeks of waiting, discovered her address; how, having written to request an interview, her servants spurned me from her door and flung my letter in my face; how, looking up at her windows, I then, instead of forgiving, solemnly cursed her with the bitterest curses my tongue could devise; and how, this done, I shook the dust of Paris from my feet, and became a wanderer upon the face of the earth, are facts which I have now no space to tell.

The next six or eight years of my life were shifting and unsettled enough. A morose and restless man, I took employment here and there, as opportunity offered, turning my hand to many things, and caring little what I earned, so long as the work was hard and the change incessant. First of all, I engaged myself as chief-engineer in one of the French steamers plying between Marseilles and Constantinople. At Constantinople I changed to one of the Austrian Lloyd's boats, and worked for some time to and from Alexandria, Jaffa, and those ports. After that, I fell in with a party of Mr. Layard's men at Cairo, and so went up the Nile and took a turn at the excavation of the mound of Nimroud. Then I became a working engineer on the new desert line between Alexandria and Suez; and by and by I worked my passage out to Bombay, and took service as an engineer-fitter on one of the great Indian railways. I stayed a long time in India; that is to-say, I stayed nearly two years, which was a long time for me; and I might not even have left so soon, but for the war that was declared just then with Russia. That tempted me. For I loved danger and hardship as other men love safety and ease; and as for my life, I had sooner have parted from it than keep it, any day. So I came straight back to England; betook myself to Portsmouth, where my testimonials at once procured me the sort of berth I wanted. I went out to the Crimea in the engine-room of one of her Majesty's war steamers.

I served with the fleet, of course, while the war lasted, and when it was over, went wandering off again, rejoicing in my liberty. This time I went to Canada, and, after working on a railway then in progress near the American frontier, I presently passed over into the States; journeyed from North to South; crossed the Rocky Mountains; tried a month or two of life in the gold country; and then, being seized with a sudden, aching, unaccountable longing to revisit that solitary grave so far away on the Italian coast, I turned my face once more towards Europe.

Poor little grave! I found it rank with weeds, the cross half shattered, the inscription half effaced. It was as if no one had loved him or remembered him. I went back to the house in which we had lodged together. The same people were still living there, and made me kindly welcome. I stayed with them for some weeks. I weeded, and planted, and trimmed the grave with my own hands, and set up a fresh cross in pure white marble. It was the first season of rest that I had known since I laid him there; and when at last I shouldered my knapsack and set forth again to battle with the world, I promised myself that, God willing, I would creep back to Rocca, when my days drew near to ending, and be buried by his side.

From hence, being, perhaps, a little less inclined than formerly for very distant parts, and willing to keep within reach of that grave, I went no farther than Mantua, where I engaged myself as an engine-driver on the line, then not long completed, between that city and Venice. Somehow, although I had been trained to the working engineering, I preferred in those days to earn my bread by driving. I liked the excitement of it, the sense of power, the rush of the air, the roar of the fire, the flitting of the landscape. Above all, I enjoyed to drive a night express. The worse the weather, the better it suited with my sullen temper. For I was as hard, and harder than ever. The years had done nothing to soften me. They had only confirmed all that was blackest and bitterest in my heart.

I continued pretty faithful to the Mantua line, and had been working on it steadily for more than seven months, when that which I am about to relate took place.

It was in the month of March. The weather had been unsettled for some days past, and the nights stormy; and at one point along the line, near Ponte di Brenta, the waters had risen and swept away some seventy yards of embankment. Since this accident, the trains had all been obliged to stop at a certain spot between Padua and Ponte di Brenta, and the passengers, with their luggage, had thence to be transported in all kinds of vehicles, by a circuitous country road, to the nearest station on the other side of the gap, where another train and engine awaited them.

This, of course, caused great confusion and annoyance, put all our time-tables wrong, and subjected the public to a large amount of inconvenience. In the meanwhile an army of navvies was drafted to the spot, and worked day and night to repair the damage. At this time I was driving two through trains each day; namely, one from Mantua to Venice in the early morning, and a return train from Venice to Mantua in the afternoon,—a tolerably full day's work, covering about one hundred and ninety miles of ground, and occupying between ten and eleven hours. I was therefore not best pleased, when, on the third or fourth day after the accident, I was informed, that, in addition to my regular allowance of work, I should that evening be required to drive a special train to Venice. This special train, consisting of an engine, a single carriage and a break-van, was to leave the Mantua platform at eleven; at Padua the passengers were to alight and find post-chaises waiting to convey them to Ponte di Brenta; at Ponte di Brenta another engine, carriage, and break-van were to be in readiness. I was [illegible] to accompany them throughout.

"Corpo di Bacco," said the clerk who gave me my orders, "you need not look so black, man. You are certain of a handsome gratuity. Do you know who goes with you?"

"Not I."

"Not you, indeed! Why, it's the Duca Loredano, the Neapolitan Ambassador."

"Loredano!" I stammered. "What Loredano? There was a Marchese—"

"Certo. He was the Marchese Loredano some years ago; but he has come into his dukedom since then."

"He must be a very old man by this time."

"Yes, he is old; but what of that? He is as hale, and bright, and stately as ever. You have seen him before?"

"Yes," I said, turning away; "I have seen him—years ago."

"You have heard of his marriage?"

I shook my head.

The clerk chuckled, rubbed his hands, and shrugged his shoulders.

"An extraordinary affair," he said. "Made a tremendous esclandre at the time. He married his mistress—quite a common, vulgar girl—a Genoese—very handsome; but not received, of course. Nobody visits her."

"Married her!" I exclaimed. "Impossible."

"True, I assure you."

I put my hand to my head. I felt as if I had had a fall or a blow.

"Does she—does she go to-night?" I faltered.

"O dear, yes—goes everywhere with him—never lets him out of her sight. You'll see her—la bella Duchessa!"

With this my informant laughed, and rubbed his hands again and went back to his office.

The day went by, I scarcely know how, except that my whole soul was in a tumult of rage and bitterness. I returned from my afternoon's work about 7:25, and 10:30 I was once again at the station. I had examined the engine; given instructions to the Fochista, or stoker, about the fire; seen to the supply of oil, and got all in readiness, when, just as I was about to compare my watch with the clock in the ticket-office, a hand was laid upon my arm, and a voice in my ear said:

"Are you the engine-driver who is going on with this special train?"

I had never seen the speaker before. He was a small, dark man, muffled up about the throat, with blue glasses, a large black beard, and his hat drawn low over his eyes.

"You are a poor man, I suppose," he said in a quick, eager whisper, "and, like other poor men, would not object to be better off. Would you like to earn a couple of thousand florins?"

"In what way?"

"Hush! You are to stop at Padua, are you not, and go on again at Ponte di Brenta?"

I nodded.

"Suppose you did nothing of the kind. Suppose, instead of turning off the steam, you jump off the engine, and let the train run on?"

"Impossible. There are seventy yards of embankment gone, and—"

"Basta! I know that. Save yourself, and let the train run on. It would be nothing but an accident."

I turned hot and cold; I trembled; my heart beat fast, and my breath failed.

"Why do you tempt me?" I faltered.

"For Italy's sake," he whispered; "for liberty's sake. I know you are no Italian; but, for all that, you may be a friend. This Loredano is one of his country's bitterest enemies. Stay, here are the two thousand florins."

I thrust his hand back fiercely.

"No—no!" I said. "No blood-money. If I do it, I do it neither for Italy nor for money; but for vengeance."

"For vengeance!" he repeated.

At this moment the signal was given for backing up to the platform. I sprang to my place upon the engine without another word. When I again looked toward the spot where he had been standing, the stranger was gone.

I saw them take their places—Duke and Duchess, Secretary and priest, valet and maid. I saw the station-master bow them into the carriage, and stand bareheaded, beside the door. I could not distinguish their faces; the platform was too dusk, and the glare from the engine-fire too strong; but I recognized her stately figure and the poise of her head. Had I not been told who she was, I should have known her by those traits alone. Then the guard's whistle shrilled out, and the station-master made his last bow; I turned the steam on; and we started.

My blood was on fire. I no longer trembled or hesitated. I felt as if every nerve was iron, and every pulse instinct with deadly purpose. She was in my power, and I would be revenged. She should die—she, for whom I had stained my soul with my friend's blood! She should die, in the plenitude of her wealth and her beauty, and no power upon earth should save her!

The stations flew past. I put on more steam; bade the fireman heap in the coke, and stir the blazing mass. I would have outstripped the wind had it been possible. Faster and faster—hedges and trees, bridges and stations flying past—villages no sooner seen than gone—telegraph wires twisting and dipping, and twining themselves in one, with the awful swiftness of our pace! Faster and faster, till the fireman at my side looks white and scared, and refused to add more fuel to the furnace. Faster and faster, till the wind rushes in our faces and drives the breath back upon our lips.

I would have scorned to save myself. I meant to die with the rest. Mad as I was—and I believe from my very soul that I was utterly mad for the time—I felt a passing pang of pity for the old man and his suite. I would have spared the poor fellow at my side, too, if I could; but the pace at which we were going made escape impossible.

Vicenza was passed—a mere confused vision of lights. Pojana flew by. At Padua, but nine miles distant, our passengers were to alight. I saw the fireman's face turned upon me in remonstrance; I saw his lips move, though I could not hear a word; I saw his expression change suddenly from remonstrance to a deadly terror, and then—merciful Heaven! then for the first time, I saw that he and I were no longer alone upon the engine.

There was a third man—a third man standing on my right hand, as the fireman was standing on my left—a tall, stalwart man, with short, curling hair, and a flat Scotch cap upon his head. As I fell back in the first shock of surprise, he stepped nearer, took my place at the engine, and turned the steam off. I opened my lips to speak to him; he turned his head slowly, and looked me in the face.

Matthew Price!

I uttered one long wild cry, flung my arms wildly up above my head, and fell as if I had been smitten with an axe.

I am prepared for the objections that may be made to my story. I expect, as a matter of course, to be told that this was an optical illusion, or that I was suffering from pressure on the brain, or even that I labored under an attack of temporary insanity. I have heard all these arguments before, and, if I may be forgiven for saying so, I have no desire to hear them again. My own mind has been made up upon this subject for many a year. All that I can say—all that I *know* is—that Matthew Price came back from the dead to save my soul and the lives of those whom I, in my guilty rage, would have hurried to destruction. I believe this as I believe in the mercy of Heaven and the forgiveness of repentant sinners.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Russians at Their Devotions.

St. Petersburgh (Nov. 20) Correspondence of the London Times.

Apart from the characteristic style of architecture and the costume of the people there are few, if any, sights to be seen in the streets of St. Petersburgh. Whatever the strong or the weak points of Russia may be, they are at this season concealed in the house. There is only one thing which makes the Russian stop in the street even in Winter. It is the duty of prayer. God, according to the doctrine of the Orthodox Church, as of all other Christian denominations, is omnipresent, and may be as well invoked in the closet as in the temple or the public thoroughfare. But it seems to be regarded as more than ordinarily meritorious in this country to perform one's devotions before sacred images; and as the believers cannot possibly enter each of the many churches scattered through every street, they frequently remain standing outside the door, muttering prayers, and acquitting themselves of their religious obligations in a manner less formal, it is true, yet equally consistent with the rules of their Church. The devotion exhibited on these occasions is apparently earnest and sincere. Gentlemen of rank excepted, I have seen persons of all classes and both sexes engaged in this pious occupation. Strong men in sheepskins, with yellow beards, looking like the divinities of northern mythology—ladies, the wives of officers and daughters of counsellors of State, and poor, miserable women, hobbling about in the winterly roads, and resorting every now and then to the image of their choice to ask it for their daily bread—all seem to prostrate themselves with equal humility before the shrine of their patron saint. Before my eyes, but utterly unheedful of my presence, a man in semi-ecclesiastical garb, who seemed to be a novice or sacristan, knelt down before a picture, and in solemn orison touched the pavement thrice with his forehead. He then rose, turned round, and, with an adoring gesture, raised his hand toward several other pictures suspended at a distance. I don't think we two should agree on all questions were we ever to meet again and discuss the things of this and the other world in a friendly and tolerant way; but as long as religion exists, the purity and heartfelt nobleness of his supplication will compel the respect of those to whom the grave is not the necessary end of man's career. Many dutiful members of the church, and more especially ladies of rank, not content with praying without, enter the Church or one of the many chapels abounding in every part of the town. These chapels are most of them but a few feet square, and, with their open doors and shining candles, seem to invite the passer-by to step in and compose his thoughts in worship. Their walls are entirely covered with images of the same kind as those which in larger churches occupy the partition separating the altar from the nave. Great and small, whole figures and busts, are painted side by side, separated by heavy frames of an arabesque character, in wood or some glittering metal. Frequently, I believe I may say in the case of old pictures always, the face and the hands only are painted, the rest of the body being appended in embroidery, gold cloth, beaten silver, or plate. Such workmanship generally surrounds even the head, the face just peeping out from amid a chaplet of brilliant folds and rays. To the faithful the metal or silken clothing which, so to say, is put upon the pictures, affords an opportunity for adorning the object of their admiration with precious stones. I have seen pictures of the Virgin decked out with colors and diadems of countless price, and there are few of these sacred images in the larger churches of this and the other capital of the realm whose jewels do not amount to a very considerable sum. By a natural amplification of this custom, the pictures, being considered as persons, are occasionally presented with treasure deposited in their frame, but not attached to them. In the Peter and Paul Cathedral there is an oil painting of the Virgin to which an Empress who died not long ago sacrificed a ring now suspended before it. Before another product of the brush hang diamond ear-rings which belonged to an Empress of a remoter age, and in pious humility were ceded by her to the Mother of God. In preference to others, pictures enjoying a reputation for working miracles are overloaded with jewelry of every kind, mostly bestowed to support prayers offered up or in gratitude for answers granted. The time-stained but still lovely face of the Holy Mother of God of Kazan, preserved in the Kazan Cathedral here, before which KUTUSOFF prayed when setting out against NAPOLEON, wears a more costly diadem than any Empress in the world. On his victorious return KUTUSOFF gratefully added to her gems, and his statue was eventually put up in front of the church whose patron had lent a gracious ear to his petition and strengthened his hand against the enemy. The desire to remind mankind of the Deity by means of these pictures is so decided that the same oft-seen frames and faces appear not only in churches and chapels, but also in other localities, considered, it seems to be in special need of protection. All the principal entrances of the Moscow and St. Petersburg bazaars are fortified by Virgins and favorite saints. The portal of the Admiralty is flanked on either side by ancient images; and in the casement passages of the fort of Peter and Paul, which commands the capital, a painted Christ keeps watch and ward over the gate. In Moscow, where the multiplicity of these pictures is such as almost to amount to a material imitation of the Omnipresence, a peculiarly sacred representation of Christ, "the Redeemer of Smolensk," is fixed over the principal gateway of the Kremlin. Criminals doomed to death formerly asked for the favor of being executed with their eyes fixed upon this wonder-working piece of painted wood. Even now no one is allowed to pass through the gate without uncovering his head. Emperor and mujik alike pay their tribute of respect to "the Redeemer of Smolensk." In all churches divine service is performed several times a day. It chiefly consists of prayers intoned by the priests, or several priests officiating at the same time. The responses are sung by a choir of a few voices only. Powerful bassos predominate, and are seconded by the sweet sopranos of little boys. The congregations are small on week days, the churches being open throughout the day, and everyone, it seems, competent to perform his devotions as well without as with the assistance of the priests. What there is of a congregation takes no very visible part in the service. They stand and kneel about in the nave of the church, inaudibly muttering sacred formulas, or listening silently to the solemn chanting of the appointed servants of the altar. Sermons are very rarely preached.

Fashions for December.

From Le Follet.

As Winter costumes make their appearance short dresses are seen to be more and more in favor; in fact, for walking dress, the trained skirts may be said to be quite out of date; they are reserved for in-doors or carriage wear. There is still a talk of short dresses for full dress, but of that we hesitate to speak as likely to be general. We must again repeat that black is extremely in vogue—comparatively one sees but little else out of doors; and certainly, worn, as it most frequently is, over a skirt of a most lively color, nothing can be more becoming or lady-like. Even for the long dresses worn when making ceremonious calls, black velvet, moire, or satin predominate. The fourreau, *alias* upper skirt, with low or high body, continues very fashionable. A new style of dress called "La Polonaise" is very neat for morning wear, being simply an under-skirt of plain cashmere or woolen material, and upper-skirt and casaque of the same in a deeper shade, merely festooned round. It is generally supposed that broché silks or satins will be worn this season. The crinolines being so much smaller, material that will hang in thick and graceful folds is more than ever likely to meet with success. There is much questioning as to what make of body is adopted with the short dresses. The principal rule observed by all good artistes is to adapt the style to the individual figure, that which may suit one, being, perhaps, very unbecoming to another; but we may just mention two or three makes in vogue: The small corset and epaulettes matching the tunic, with high body, and long sleeves like the under-skirt; also high body forming with the tunic the style called "Princesse," the long sleeves matching the under-skirt; and again the veste with sleeves—open and hanging—of the same material as the tunic, and underneath, the waistcoat, with long tight sleeves like the lower skirt. Though the skirts are not much trimmed, we cannot say the same of the bodies. Passementerie is made in endless variety, and of great elegance; for instance, the plaques *à la hussarde*, with a thick plait or cord, ending in aiguillettes; Oriental plaques, worked with crescents; plaques mandarines, with tassels in profusion; guides [illegible] of a thick plait, ornamented with jet beads, and ending off in plaques to match. Also the Chinese guides, of quite an original style, as their name implies. Another fantaisie is the giant button in mother-of-pearl, for in-door vestes, the diameter of which is not less than four inches. Narrow fur trimmings are again worn; and muffs of cloth or velvet like the dress, with two bands of fur, are still used, though they cannot be said to hold the same rank as the muffs entirely of fur. There is a new galon made, called fur-galon, an imitation of black or brown Astrakhan, from about 12 to 14 inches in width, which is used as a trimming for woolen morning dresses. It meets with success, making a little variation from the bead trimmings, of which some may begin to be slightly tired. It is certainly suitable to the season of the year, harmonizing well with velvet or passementerie buttons, &c. Some bias galons are made with edgings of white beads, and also plaits of red, bordered with a fringe of long pendants of jet. For evening toilette, we can affirm that lace will be one of the most admired trimmings; beads, if not altogether, will, in a great measure, give place to flowers.

We have a charming list of model toilettes for our readers this month, the first being a black poult-de-soie robe, "Empire" make. The bottom of the skirt is scalloped, the trimming being formed of a narrow guipure, with a cut jet bead placed in the centre of each scallop. Upper skirt of violet taffetas, with a flounce put on in very deep plaits. Pardessus of violet velvet, forming a peplum at the sides, the back and front scalloped; the whole neatly trimmed with medaillons and fringe of jet. A dress of Pekin satiné, the satin stripe being an orange color and that of taffetas brown. The skirt is trained and has a cord round the bottom. Up each seam an insertion of guipure and white beads. High body, with guipure marking all the seams and round the sleeves, where it is finished off by epaulettes of leaves. The back seams of the sleeves are ornamented with pearl buttons. A toilette, the underskirt of green and black striped tafetas, the upper of plain green. The plain skirt is looped up with ornaments of black velvet and jet clous. The striped skirt has trimmings of velvet and jet up the sides. With similar ornaments, a kind or basquine is formed at the back, fastened to the band, which matches. High body and plain sleeves with epaulettes, all trimmed *en suite* with the skirt. A dress of black velveteen. Short skirt, bordered with an elegant passementerie of jet, looped up at the sides by a patte of passementerie. Corselet and epaulettes, either trimmed or made entirely with passementerie. Plain high body and long sleeves. Under-skirt of striped mauve and black satin, the stripes being about one inch wide. A short dress of cloth, color called "Bismarck"—a very pretty shade of a kind of golden brown. This robe is composed of a short under-skirt, trimmed with a row of lozenge-shaped ornaments of velvet of a deeper shade than the dress. Peplum of the cloth covered with velvet. Dinner or visiting dress of black gros-grain. Up each side of the skirt are three rows of flat bows of pearl-gray satin, edged with a thick piping of black satin. These bows, which commence at the waist, form three long trains, enlarging toward the bottom, and attached one to the other by pattes of gray satin piped with black. Very wide sleeves, lined with gray satin, and caught up with bows. Quite plain body, trimmed also with bows. Evening dress of white satin. Upon the skirt, which is long and plain, is a thick cerise velvet piping, forming very deep and wide festoons above the hem. Round the bottom a band of cerise velvet, bordered with gold. Wide scarf of cerise velvet, put flat round the waist, and tied at the back, the ends rounded and trimmed with gold. Low body, with berthe of cerise velvet, bordered and ornamented with gold. The sleeves, which are very short, are composed of small festoons. Ball-dress of pink taffetas, slightly festooned round the skirt. Upper skirt of white muslin, trimmed with a "Louis XV" flounce of lace. The front of this skirt is opened, and the part of the pink skirt which is thus left uncovered is trimmed with medallions of lace encircled by pearls. The body is of pink taffetas, cut square, with a frontispiece of lace ornamented with pearls. Short sleeves formed of a jockey of lace and pearls. Pearls also round the top of the body. Sash of pink taffetas, the ends trimmed with lace.

Bonnets, though still small, are gradually undergoing a change; and the "Catalane" and "Lamballe" are giving way to the "Reine Hortense," "Marie Stuart," and the "Empire"—not, indeed, the veritable "Empire," but a modification of the same, which, in the hands of a skillful modiste, may really be made a becoming coiffure. Black velvet is the material most used, though colored velvet and satins are also much in favor. The "Reine Hortense" is cut quite round, forming a flat surface at the back, and is trimmed with a silk fringe all round and a trimming of cut jet above. The strings are of velvet ribbon, the same color as the bonnet, with brides of lace falling over them fastened either with a jet ornament or a flower. We prefer the former. A bonnet, style "premier Empire," was of green velvet, the crown round and full, the curtain quite flat, and the front very short. Strings of green ribbon, embroidered in small flowers, black and white. The front trimmed with two coques of velvet plaited and edged with blonde and small white feathers. A bonnet of the same style was of mauve velvet, the crown quite plain, and a flat curtain edged with cut jet ornaments. On the front of a bouquet of mauve velvet azaleas with natural leaves, over a double bow of mauve velvet falling on each side and fringed with jet. Mauve strings. A chapeau "Marie Stuart" of white satin, trimmed with black velvet, a scarf of black lace carried across the bonnet and fastened under the chin by a small rose. Guides of black velvet fastened under the chignon in the same way. A fringe of jet stars all round and wreath of small roses across the forehead, and one larger with foliage close to the chignon. This bonnet is equally pretty in pink terry velvet, or blue satin with jet ornaments and white flowers. A very elegant bonnet called the "Infanta," very nearly resembling the "Hortense," was of black velvet worked with amber beads, with fringe of the same, at the left side a small bird of paradise feather. Strings of white moire. A chapeau "Napolitain" of black lace, worked with jet, trimmed at the left side with thistles of green velvet with jet centres. Strings of black lace worked with jet.

Who Was Dr. Faustus?

From the Cornhill Magazine for December.

The number of places which have disputed the credit of having been the scene of FAUST'S history, or, at least, of his end, has no doubt tended to throw discredit on the reality of his existence; for, while the original story asserts that his death occurred at Rimlich, a village near Wittenberg, yet, at Maulbronn, a blood-stained place is shown as the spot where it took place, and at Cologne a window through which the devil is said to have flown away with him. Another window at the castle of Waerdenberg makes the same claim, some irremovable blood-stains being pointed out as indisputable proofs of its justness; while similar marks at Pratau, near Wittenberg, are held by the natives to demonstrate that as having been the locality so distinguished. Yet, however conflicting may be the evidence as to the details of FAUST'S life or death, there seems no reason to doubt that a person of that name did play some such part as that ascribed in the story. As the *Conversations Lexicon* [illegible], "some Cagliostro of the fifteenth or sixteenth century was probably the germ out of which the tale of Dr. Faustus grew." The earliest notice [illegible] of FAUST as a magician occurs in a letter of the Abbot TRITHEMIUS to a mathematician named WIRDUNG, in which the writer recounts [illegible] 1506, [illegible] years before SPIES' *History* was published, he had come to a place where a certain [illegible], whom he characterizes as an impostor, more fool than magician, had been performing [illegible] wonders, and had left behind him a card on which he described himself as "GEORGIUS SABELLICUS, Faustus junior, necromancer, &c." The insertion of the word "junior" shows evidently that even at this early period the name of FAUST was already well known in connection with magical associations. Again, J. GAST, a Protestant theologian, in 1548, affirmed that he himself had dined with the sorcerer FAUST, at Basle, and was entertained with a banquet of strange birds, unknown to him and quite foreign there. He mentions, too, his having a dog and a horse, both of which were thought to be demons, and that he had been told that the dog appeared at times in the form of a servant, supplying food to his master. He concludes, "The wretched man came to a fearful end, for the devil strangled him; his body would lie upon the bier on its face, though it had been turned five times." But the witness who is considered to be the most credible of all is JOHAN MENNEL or MANLIUS, a pupil of MELANCTHON, who, in a collection bearing date 1560, gives, as from the mouth of his master, an account of the famous magician FAUST, as of one with whom the latter had been personally acquainted. He, too, asserts that he was found one morning lying on his face, having been killed by the devil at midnight. A portrait of him is also extant, marked with the words, "Het portrait von Dr. FAUSTUS," and which represents him with a face almost boyish in its plumpness, with high rounded forehead, far back on which appears a crop of short, slightly curled, unparted hair; the eyebrows are arched and well defined, the nose thick, the chin large, and adorned with a little "imperial" tuft just under the lower lip, while the other displays a smooth, neatly-curved moustache. The figure is simply attired in a round cloak, with a gathered frill-like collar.

The Egyptian Fellah.

In reference to a paragraph which appeared in a Paris journal to the effect that the model of an Egyptian peasant's house was to be sent to the Paris Universal Exhibition, a correspondent sends the following observations to the *Levant Herald:* "The style of architecture of a fellah's 'house' is almost invariably the same, its size varying from three to six metres square, and in height a little more than a metre. The sides of this hut are composed of marsh reeds plastered with cow's dung, the top covering being a flat earthen roof. A hole in the reeds, of about ten centimetres diameter, represents a window, and there is a larger aperture typical of a door, by which the fellah enters on all fours. In this unpartitioned wigwam sleeps the fellah, his wife or wives, and children, and frequently his children's husbands or wives and their children. Here also about half a dozen fowls, and probably two or three goats, nightly seek shelter. The furniture is quite in keeping with the 'house.' Name the *hallah*, a kind of saucepan, three or four wooden spoons, a straw mat, a primitive Egyptian hand-mill, used by the women in grinding Indian corn for food, the *gulleh* or earthen drinking vase, and a larger one for carrying water, as in the days of Rebecca; add to these a rude cushion, a quilt and a looking-glass the size of one's hand, and you have as flattering an inventory of the household goods and effects of an Egyptian villager as any knight of the hammer could present to the public, the value of the whole being from 10f. to 12f. It is not by inadvertence that the coffee roasting, grinding and boiling apparatus are absent from this list; for the luxury of a cup of coffee is not among the home comforts of the Viceroy's model peasant. The *haff*, or night covering, is the only article approaching bed furniture which the fellah possesses, and has for its basis cotton, sewed and patched over with coarse rags, the whole forming an accumulation of filth and vermin; hence the common epithet, '*Wushek zahll la haff*' (Your face is as foul as a fellah's quilt.) Towels and soap are also, of course, unknown luxuries to the fellah, whose costume entirely accords with his other domestic equipments, his scanty and only covering being a coarse shirt, generally ragged and never washed—except when a 'slaughter of the innocents' by immersion in the Nile takes place. On the occasion of such *noyades* the owner of the garment reposes on the banks of the river while the depopulated shirt is drying. There are no such things as village schools, and the fellah has no means of instruction within his reach, and consequently possesses no knowledge whatever beyond the animal instincts of a savage."

Shooting Elks in Russia.

A St. Petersburgh letter of the 23d November says: "To-day there has been a grand shooting party at Ossinova Roshtsha, an estate about fifteen miles from town, belonging to Count LEVASKOFF. It had been known ever since the snow was on the ground, there were some elks in the wood, and strict orders had been given that they should not be disturbed, for on the slightest alarm these animals go away, and it is not easy to find them again. At 10:30 the Emperor left town with the Prince of Wales, in a sleigh with four horses abreast, and driving off at a rapid gallop reached the place of rendezvous in less than an hour, and soon after the other sportsmen had assembled. The weather was beautiful, the snow was glittering in the sun, the roads were perfectly smooth, and the rapidity of the pace gave a certain excitement to the excursion. The foreigners seemed to enjoy the drive exceedingly. On reaching the spot where the line was to be formed, every one took up his position, the signal was given, and from the immense circle, composed of three or four hundred peasants, proceeded sounds at first faintly heard in the distance, but which, as the narrowing circle approached the line of sportsmen, became louder and louder, and at last rose to most unearthly yells as the peasants became excited, each trying to outscream the other. In the meantime every man, with his gun ready cocked, stood breathless with expectation, each hoping an elk would pass near enough to enable him to get a shot. Most of them were, however, doomed to disappointment. There were only four elks in all, and of these neither the Emperor nor the Prince of Wales was fortunate enough to get a sight. Prince DANNESKIOLD SAMSOE, of the Prince of Denmark's suite, shot one in a very sportsmanlike manner. Prince ALBERT, who rarely misses a shot, killed the second; the third, after being hit by the Duke of Mecklenburg, was brought down by the Cesarevitch; and the fourth, though wounded by the Prince of Denmark, broke through the line and got away. It was 1 o'clock when the party left Count LEVASKOFF'S mansion, and they did not return till 5."

A Miser's Treasure.

An extraordinary case recently came before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, in France. Some months ago, an old woman, Widow TAMIZIER, died in Paris, leaving, as it was supposed, no other fortune than the poor furniture of a small lodging. Her effects were sold by auction, and among them was a little box containing skeins of thread, which, with several things classed under the head of "sundries," was knocked down to a dealer in marine stores named AUDEBERT, for 4f. AUDEBERT made a present of the box to Mlle. FRICOTTEAU, a dressmaker, who was his mistress. She making use of the skeins of thread, found concealed in them twenty Bank of France notes for 1,000f. each. She, being unaccustomed to the handling of large sums of money, doubted whether the discovery was of any value. Nevertheless, she sent a friend to the Bank of France with one of the notes, and receiving in return for it 50 golden napoleons, could no longer doubt about the "treasure trove." Separate enjoyment of the fund never occurred to her innocent soul, and she at once took the notes and gold to her paramour, AUDEBERT, who had given her the box. He proposed a tour in Auvergne, his native Department. Had he gone anywhere else in France he had been secure from any inquiry about the contents of the box of thread. But in Auvergne his expensive way of living, so far beyond the station of himself and family, led to the belief that he and Miss FRICOTTEAU must have come by money unlawfully in Paris. A Judge of Instruction thought himself justified in arresting AUDEBERT and FRICOTTEAU. They at once confessed the whole story of the box of thread, and produced 17 notes yet unspent out of the original 20. The Tribunal of Correctional Police acquitted them on the criminal charge of misappropriation; nevertheless the 17 thousand franc notes were impounded in Court to await the claim of the presumed lawful owner. A nephew of Widow TAMIZIER, one LOUIS COCHOIS, appeared the other day by his counsel, M. T. THOMAS, in this character. Neither AUDEBERT nor Miss FRICOTTEAU made any opposition to his claim, and it was adjudged that the 17,000f. in Court should be paid over to him.

A Remarkable Burial Ground.

Among the graves swept away by the passage of the Midland Railway through Old St. Pancras Churchyard, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is one which has several points of interest for Englishmen—we mean the grave of WM. GODWIN, author of *Caleb Williams*, and of a book which made a still greater noise in its time, and which led to his friendship with SHELLEY—*Political Justice*. In the same resting-place were laid the remains of his first wife, the well-known MARY WOOLSTONECRAFT; and it was while standing on the spot that SHELLEY first declared his love to their daughter MARY, whom he afterward married. But this is far from being the only literary association about that remarkable burial ground now in the hands of "navvies." It was there that CHATTERTON, not long before his death, stumbled into an open grave as he was wandering through it; and one of the last recorded observations of Dr. JOHNSON was suggested by passing it in a carriage. His physician, BROCKLESBY, asked him why the Catholics liked to be interred there, and he explained it by saying that some of their religion had suffered on the spot in ELIZABETH'S reign. Another known name, whose bearer rests or did rest there, is that of POLIDORI, BYRON'S physician, whose father, ALFIERI'S Secretary, was laid in the same spot. But the foreigners of interesting names buried in Old St. Pancras were very numerous, and represented some of the best families of more than one generation.

A Negro Actor in Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says:

"The negro actor IRA ALDRIDGE has had an immense success at Versailles in "Othello"—the only tragedy, unfortunately, he can appear in. The theatrical performance was preceded by a splendid dinner, given to the stars of the literary world, at the Hotel des Reservoirs—once, by the bye, the sumptuous residence of Marquise DE LA POMPADOUR. ALEXANDRE DUMAS was among the last to arrive, and sat next to M. BARRIERE. The prince of romancists was in full force, and related more anecdotes during the hour devoted to dinner than an ordinary man would have remembered in a month. The Versailles Theatre was crammed to suffocation, and ALDRIDGE was tremendously applauded by the somewhat old-fashioned inhabitants of that antiquated town. His costume alone insures the admiration of the feminine world, and if all the Othellos of the present day only sported half the gold, precious stones, and pearls which dazzled the Versailles audience, the Cassios would indeed have remarkably little chance of winning their Desdemonas' smiles. ALDRIDGE's acting is splendid, but he is too well known on your side of the Channel to require my humble meed of praise."

Singular Recovery of Jewelry.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* published the following story: "Madame DE L——T, wife of an old servant of the Crown, was robbed, coming out one night not long since, of a clasp of rubies and diamonds, of great value, which had been given to her mother, Madame DE M——, by the Empress JOSEPHINE. Inquiries were made in all directions to no effect, and the clasp was 'given up,' as doctors say of a patient who usually recovers at once. Last Monday, Madame DE L——T received the following note: 'Madame, From the description given I believe I have your clasp. It has been offered to me. If you will be here to-morrow at 11 A. M. you will meet the person who has found—or stolen—it. I kept it under pretext of having it valued. V——, jeweler, Rue du Blanc.' Madame kept the appointment; so did a very well dressed gentlemanly young man, who entered the shop and was shown into a back room, where he saw the ornament and the lady, upon which, like a second Joseph, he turned and fled, leaving his paletot, hat, stick and gloves on the counter. Exit also old lady, highly delighted."

Caucasian Horsemen.

A letter from St. Petersburgh of the 21st ult. says: "This morning the Emperor requested the Prince of Wales to accompany him on a visit to the riding-school. When arriving on the spot His Majesty placed himself at the head of a troop of Caucasian horsemen who had been waiting to receive him, and executed some intricate manœuvres before his illustrious guest. His Majesty being himself in Circassian uniform, and speaking with the chief of his Circassian escort in the language of his Mahometan subjects, then ordered him to perform some of those feats of horsemanship in which the Circassians excel. Upon the word of command being given, a number of Circassians dashed forward, and while at full speed suddenly turned upon their horses, firing behind them. Another file, galloping after the first, fired to the left, and, deserting their seats at the same moment, hung on the right of the horses, so as to expose only their left legs to the supposed enemy. Others flung handkerchiefs on the ground, and lifted them up in headlong career. At last they came on in a thundering gallop, standing on their horses, and preceded by one who stood on his head in the saddle. The Prince was greatly amused by an exhibition which had more in common with circus evolutions than the simpler but more effective movements of European horse."

A Bibliomaniac.

The Irish newspapers announce the death of a genuine bibliomaniac, Mr. JOHN F. RYAN, librarian to the Kilkenny Literary Society. This eccentric gentleman is said to have denied himself all but the commonest means of support, for the purpose of investing all the money he could possibly scrape together in books. These treasures he conveyed to his rooms in the Society's premises, where he lived among them an utterly solitary life, not permitting even his servant to enter the apartment; and there he suddenly expired a few days since. "His sleeping-room, it is said, contained scarcely any furniture, but was piled up with books, promiscuously heaped in every direction, and covered with dust and cobwebs. There was no bedstead, an old sofa having supplied its place, and his covering at night was composed only of a couple of blankets. This couch he always arranged for himself. The apartment which had been intended for his sitting-room was also heaped with dust-covered volumes, and he had long ceased to make use of it for any purpose but that of storing his treasures, taking his scanty meals in the committee-room of the Society."

Bull Fights at the Paris Exhibition.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says: "Among other novel sights intended to amuse or interest the crowds which will flock to this capital during the Universal Exhibition, six bull fights are spoken of as likely to take place, the Emperor having granted a license to this effect to Don MANUEL PIMOUER RUIZ et CIE., who have already commenced preparations on the most gorgeous scale for the due representation of this Spanish national sport. I do not see why Spain should be thus specially favored. Why should not our national boxing matches be likewise exhibited for the edification of the world in general?"

Piracy in the Chinese Waters.

A Shanghai letter of Oct. 8 in the London *Times* says: "A cruel case of piracy and murder has just taken place on board the American schooner *Lubra*, which, it is to be feared, heralds a series of similar atrocities. The Hong-Kong Government has entered on a crusade against pirates, and exasperated them. A noted chief, named CHAT-TAI, has just been executed in the colony. An ordinance has been passed enforcing the registration and search of every native craft frequenting the harbor, and the gunboats have lately been especially rigorous in their search for piratical craft. The pirates declare that they will revenge the death of their leader on the crews of ships which fall into their hands. If we kill them they will kill us, the crew of the *Lubra* were informed, though it was not intended that any of them should survive to repeat the expression. No resistance was offered in her case, partly from ignorance of the nature of the piratical craft: yet the Captain was murdered in his cabin in cold blood by his wife's side, several of the crew were shot while in the rigging, and eventually the heads of two or three barrels of gunpowder were knocked out, and a train laid, which the pirates fired on leaving. By an extraordinary chance the fire failed to reach the powder, though it charred the side of one of the casks, and the ship and survivors of the crew escaped the fate destined for them. Naturally so cruel a piracy, combined with the threats of vengeance known to have been uttered for the death of CHAT-TAI, has created some excitement. By constantly patrolling the waters of the Chinese coast, our gunboats no doubt served to keep piracy within certain limits; but they can never extinguish it so long as piratical craft find a safe refuge in every harbor on the coast. Besides the professed pirates, there are craft which act as peaceful traders if opportunity offers, and resort to piracy for a livelihood when other business fails. Fishing craft do not despise a stroke of piracy as an occasional variety, and the existence of the evil furnishes ample excuse for every native vessel to carry arms, under pretext of defence, which are equally available for offence. To all alike, the innumerable islands which stud these seas afford easy refuge, where, knowing every creek and inlet, they can lie snugly hidden and evade search. Unless the Chinese Government can be induced to compel its officials to act with vigor against piratical craft resorting to ports and inlets on the coast, we shall never be able to do more than we do now—keep them within moderate bounds. The fault lies more with the petty than the higher officials. Pirates come to some little town on the coast for provisions and a spree on shore, and the local magistrate finds it far less trouble to accept a present to overlook their calling than to incur the danger and trouble of attempting to attack and capture them."

Artificial Nests.

The *Bulletin de la Société d'Acclimatation* contains several interesting facts more or less connected with the chief object the Society have in view, that of rearing foreign species in France. One of the most curious subjects we find treated in the last number is that of artificial birds' nests as they are now made in Switzerland, under the direction of the societies formed there for the protection of insectivorous birds. One of the members of a society of this description, M. X—, who inhabits Vevey, having observed that many species of that kind select for nests the holes they find in the trunks of rotten trees, and that they consequently do not find it easy to settle in orchards, where all the trees are in good condition, began 25 years ago, to set up rotten trunks in his grounds; and since then he has had no need to trouble himself in the least about clearing away caterpillars, that care being entirely left to his winged guests, who perform their duty admirably. M. X——'s neighbors, on the contrary, who have not had this foresight, have their orchards laid waste by a host of voracious insects. The Yverdun Society have gone the length of placing artificial nests even in the public walks and communal forests, on the borders of the lawns, &c. All these nests are now inhabited by hedge-sparrows, redstarts, creepers, and and tomtits, all of which may be found in Switzerland as high up as the perpetual snow line. The same practice has found its way into Germany.

Louis Blanc on Ireland.

A London letter from M. LOUIS BLANC, in the *Temps*, speaking of the late election in Wexford, observes: "It remains to be explained how it happens that Mr. KAVANAGH triumphed, although supported by the Tories, in the absence of a liberal competitor, over the extremely Catholic Mr. POPE HENNESSY, in one of the most Catholic counties of Ireland. It is superfluous to observe that the clergy of the diocese, headed by the Bishop, were enrolled under the banner of the orthodox candidate. Can it be that Ultramontanism, which seems to gain strength on this side of St. George's Channel, is losing ground on the other? At any rate, it is certain that Fenianism has grown up under the eyes of the priests, without them, and in spite of them, so greatly narrowed is the circle of their influence in that Ireland which was so long entirely obedient to their orders. Their spiritual power is still respected; but there, also, their temporal power is departing."

Fossil Vines and Grapes.

At a recent meeting at Paris of the Société Impériale et Centrale d'Horticulture, Dr. THUDICHUM, of St. Thomas' Hospital, London, made a communication on the fossil vines and the wild vines of the Rhine valley. He exhibited to the Society several specimens of vine leaves impressed upon [illegible], which had been taken from a mine in Hesse-Darmstadt. Other specimens contained great numbers of fossil grape husks and kernels. The learned doctor stated that these deposits, lying underneath the basalt, were estimated to be above 1,000,000,000 of years of age, and that these facts and the peculiar character of the wild vines of the Rhine completely contradicted the almost universal belief that the vine had come to us from Asia. He believed that the vine was indigenous to all countries where it prospered now, and invited horticulturists to make experiments with the seeds of wild vines, particularly those of France, as they might thus obtain results of importance to horticulture.

State of Parties in Hungary.

The *Constitutionnel* describes in the following terms the position of parties in Hungary: "News from Pesth announces that the schism between M. DEAK and the Radicals is complete. The two parties hold their conferences separately. The partisans of DEAK number 180; the Radicals, of whom M. GHICZY is the chief, only count 85 votes. The difference between these two Magyar factions is well known; according to M. DEAK, the royal rescript presents important elements for negotiation, and he proposes to refer that document to the committee named for the common affairs of the monarchy. The Left, on the contrary, persisting in the system of a formalist opposition which has hitherto caused every attempt at compromise to fail, has declared that it will not participate in the labors of the committee until the appointment of a Hungarian Ministry. The royal rescript, as may be remembered, promises the nomination of such a body as soon as the basis of the regulation of the common affairs of the empire should have been settled by the Diet. To decline this proposition, as the Radicals seem disposed to do, is to declare beforehand that they are not willing to recognize the political community of all parts of the Austrian monarchy. If the Deak party remains faithful to its programme it will be supported not only by the Conservatives, who are very numerous in Hungary, but further by the non-Magyar races of that kingdom. These latter regard an intimate union with the western part of the empire as the best means of escaping the predominance of the Magyar race, which in fact is only a minority of the people of Hungary. Croatia also rejects the exaggerated pretensions of the Ghiczy party. In the month of February last the Austrian Cabinet, in order to show its conciliatory disposition, invited the Diet of Croatia to send delegates to Pesth to come to an understanding on the subject of the constitutional union between Hungary and Croatia. The negotiations between these parties produced no result, the Croats having refused all political and administrative community with Hungary, except the act of coronation. From this mass of difficulties M. DEAK and his friends will be able to extract a certain degree of strength when they wish to combat the Radicals. The discussion on the rescript will be opened on Thursday next in the Chamber of Deputies at Pesth. The Ultra-Magyars have their headquarters at the Hotel Archduke Palatine; the Left Centre sit at that of the Tiger, and the Deakists assemble at the Hotel de l'Europe; so that each party is designated under the name of the sign of its place of sitting. The Deakists have determined to constitute themselves into an independent club, which will take the name of their chief."

The New Editor of the Paris "Moniteur."

From the Gazette des Etrangers, Nov. 23.

The triple direction of the official journals, united for the first time in one person, brings out in relief the talented journalist and the intelligent man, whose portrait we will sketch. M. NORBERT BILLIART is some 38 years of age. Of an amiable and courteous disposition, the advocate, who has become a writer, brings from the Palace a great facility of speech, animation, and witty and attractive powers of conversation. He tells a story to perfection, and he has a fund of anecdote. M. NORBERT BILLIART has preserved the *physique* of the advocate. In speaking he slightly throws the head back, and the movements of the arm suggest the absent robe; but he reassumes the journalist when he takes the pen. He was not born in Paris, but he paid great devotion there to his studies. At 21 he made his *début* at the Palace—this was in 1847; subsequently M. BILLAULT chose him for his judicial Secretary, and he occupied this confidential position till the eminent orator was called to the presidency of the Corps Legislatif. M. NORBERT BILLIART remained at the Palace, but his literary tastes drew him into journalism. He made his first appearance, not without *éclat*, in some remarkable articles in the *Figaro*, signed "Gabriel Franck." The pseudonym of the advocate-journalist once known, he rapidly acquired fame. In October, 1861, Dr. VERON, on resuming the literary and political direction of the *Constitutionnel*, installed M. BILLIART on that journal to write a judicial review, the brilliant style of which attracted attention. Some months afterward, M. VERNON withdrawing from the journal, M. BILLIART thought it right to retire also. It was then, in January, 1862, that he established a periodical, the *Monde Judiciaire*, which became a decided success. Smartly written, this monthly review, nevertheless, distinguishes itself by its amenities in disputes. Residing in the Palace among his colleagues, M. BILLIART knew how to avoid the perils of indiscretion. The *Monde Judiciaire* has its subscribers throughout Europe, and even in Japan. Many of its articles have created a sensation, and many people will remember the effect produced by a powerful paper on the speech of M. BERRYER in London—an article written in a spirit of courageous independence. It remains to be seen whether the post to which the founder of the *Monde Judiciare* has been called will permit him to continue these labors. Be this as it may, the qualities of tact, observation and discrimination which he has displayed in the difficult task of sketching pen-portraits and reforming abuses will do him good service in the direction of the official organ of the Empire, than which no journal demands more care and prudence.

New Munitions of War.

From the Shipping Gazette.

Mr. GALE, whose experiments with guns, pistols and ammunition have resulted in more than one invention, has just produced a cartridge of a very novel construction. The powder is not gunpowder, but an explosive fulminate, 25 per cent. stronger in power, washed on both sides of a strip of paper. Suppose this strip coiled around the shank of a common round-headed hob-nail, and a percussion cap stuck on the point of the nail. Such is Mr. GALE's cartridge in the primitive form. He would fire this from a pistol fixed in a vice, and show you that the hob-nail would hit truer than a bullet. Now a bullet very like in form to this hob-nail is what Mr. GALE calls his rudder-tail ball. At the first glance it is evident that the lever attached to the ball must make it fly straight. The rudder-tail converts it into a short dart, and the leverage of the shaft must act upon the air without cessation and keep the point of the head always straight to the mark. The rudder-tail ball may, of course, be fired from a smooth-bore or a rifle; it would fly straight projected from the former, although, undoubtedly, it would theoretically possess more advantages in being fired from the latter. This fulminate, or rather explosive material, is composed of chlorate of potash and other substances. Paper, linen, and fibrous materials are saturated with this product, and the sheets are then rolled up and cut off into cartridges of various diameters and lengths, according to the operations for which they may be required. For example, Mr. GALE has shown us, besides cartridges for small arms, one large cartridge 10 inches in length by 1¼ inch in diameter, for blasting purposes, for which this new explosive material seems to possess great advantages, especially when fired in a novel and ingenious way proposed by him. Such a cartridge roll can be pushed at once down into the blasting hole, and the damp or wet condition of the rock will in no way affect it, as the cartridge is thoroughly waterproofed, and might even itself be used to drive the water out of the bore. The new explosive material, it is said, can be manufactured quite as cheaply as, if not for less than gunpowder; while the preparation of it is quite harmless and not dangerous, there being no risk of explosion in the mixing or saturating processes, whereas in the ordinary Enfield cartridge 2½ drachms of gunpowder are required. Mr. GALE's cartridge will do the same work with 1¾ drachms of the new material. Nor is this new cartridge the only military novelty which this remarkable inventor has on hand at the present time. He speaks of having nearly perfected a fog shell and a balloon-shell, the last of most destructive properties. The object of the fog shell is that thrown on board ship it will, after a certain lapse of time, generate a dense vapor through which the sailors and marines shall find it impossible to see, and therefore to defend themselves with any certainty; or it may be used, on the other hand, for producing a dense cloud behind which a ship may itself escape attack. The balloon shell is filled with a fulminate which requires a fall of a hundred feet to explode it, or it may be dropped from any height by slightly altering its internal arrangement, a blow from a hammer or similar instrument not being able to detonate it. This fulminate is said to be so fearfully explosive that a shell of 9-inch diameter will be equal to clearing a large space or area of some hundreds of square feet of all but ponderous objects.

A New Astronomical Theory.

M. TREMAUX, the author of the *Origin of the Transformation of Man*, has addressed a paper to the French Academy of Sciences, in which he says that NEWTON's system, which does *not* explain the cause of the motion of heavenly bodies, and which, moreover, only establishes an inconstant equilibrium, is not sufficient to account for the many perturbations which influence those bodies; and that, consequently, some principle must be sought after that will give constant equilibrium. This principle the author finds in the antagonism of heat and cold. The former expands, melts, transforms into vapor, and, therefore, *repels*; the latter condenses, solidifies, contracts, and, therefore, should be considered the force of *attraction*. Suppose, now, two heavenly bodies to be accidentally brought together. Considering them in an incandescent state, they must repel each other in proportion to the intensity of their heat; but at the same time the attraction of their masses will counteract this force of repulsion to a certain extent, and the distance of the two bodies from each other will be determined by the difference of these two forces; in other words, these two bodies remain at such a distance that the force of repulsion (or heat) and the force of attraction will exactly balance each other. Let the two bodies be motionless—that is, uninfluenced by any force of rotation round their axes. In that case the two sides that are turned away from each other are necessarily cooler than those which stand face to face, because the former radiate their heat into space, while the latter are constantly exchanging caloric rays with each other. Hence a tendency to repulsion in the latter, and the contrary one in the former. The consequence is that the slightest force being applied, sufficient to break the equilibrium, a rotatory motion will be communicated to each of the bodies, in order to bring those hemispheres face to face that have a tendency to attract each other. Now, this motion, once begun, will continue eternally, and thus, through the mere agency of heat and cold, two of the most remarkable astronomical phenomena are accounted for, viz., rotation round the axis and a constant distance between the planets.

Tiger Shooting in India—An Interesting Sketch.

From the Field.

The following is an extract from a letter written to a friend, by Col. BAGOT, from Nugode, Central Provinces, India: "On the second day after arriving at my camp, I was walking by the bed of the Cane River, through some heavy bush willow covert, when I came upon a girl with her child, fishing. I went up to her and told her she was doing a very foolish thing, for tigers were about, and I advised her to go away; she laughed and told me no tiger would take her, and she had done it for a long time. I warned her again, and went on my way. I got to my tents about 5 P. M., and an hour after saw a man running toward them. He came up to me and said, half an hour after I left the poor girl had been carried off by a tiger, but the child had escaped. It was the work of a moment to get my guns and men out, and I took ten men off to the place at once, not to shoot the beast, for it was too late and dark to wake up tigers then. I put the ten men up trees to remain there all night and see if the tiger left the place, and promised to be there at daylight. I knew, of course, that the unfortunate girl was was eaten up long before I got there, so it was no use doing anything else. At daylight I went off, and cautiously going up tree after tree where I had placed the men, found he was "at home;" he had come out to drink and retired into some thick covert. I sent all my men away but two, with spare rifles, and approached the covert very quietly and carefully; when within ten paces of it I heard a grumbling sound, and had just time to cock my rifle, when out he came with a rush clean at me; but, by good and steady coolness, I gave him a ball, or rather shell, through the head, which burst and blew it to bits, laying him dead. My men came up to congratulate me, and I was talking to them, when, to my astonishment, I heard a roar to my right, near, and on turning round saw another huge tiger walking quietly down towards me. All the beaters set up a shout and bolted, which haste unfortunately turned the tiger, and he was making off up a ravine, when I gave him a ball behind, but for that day lost him, though I tracked him by his blood for a long way. The next day I heard of another tiger having killed a cow about seven miles off. I went and found it all right; going up cautiously to the hill, I saw a monster sneaking away about forty yards from me. I gave him a ball, and round he came at me like a demon. I was in a narrow gorge, and did not half like it. I gave him another ball, which turned him to the grass, and I lost sight of him. A wounded tiger is always most formidable, and it is fearfully dangerous moving about in their vicinity, so I did not stir, in hopes he might come back to me and give me the advantage, so that I could hear him growling his death song out; but he did neither. A man in a tree said he had made up the hill and down the other side; so off I went, ordering all the beaters out of the jungle to the top of the highest hill, with directions to stay there together till I sent for them. I went off, with my two shikarees and keepers with spare rifles, to look where he had gone. I was moving most gingerly, in a horrid funk, when a roar and a rush came at once from the grass, not ten yards from me. I gave him two balls right and left, slap in the chest, as he charged, but it did not stop him; then, I only just had time to snatch my single shell rifle from the keeper and give him (the tiger) a shell in the chest again, which burst inside and smashed his shoulder all to bits; he rolled over within three paces of me, biting and tearing the ground. I took another rifle and waited on him, for it was a grand sight to see his rage. I then saw that the reason he could not come on was, his hind leg was smashed on the same side by one of my first bullets, which passed through his chest, and he could not get up with two legs broken on one side. This was most fortunate, for had the shell not broken that shoulder nothing could have saved me. He must have come home before I could have given him another barrel. I finished him with a ball through his head, and a more magnificent brute I never saw. I was very glad to have escaped, and then thought what a fool I was for running such risks. However, my next lark with them was a most wonderful business, and God's mercy alone saved me. I heard of another hill by the bed of the river, all immense boulder stones and heavy bush willow jungle. Off I went, and having taken up a position at the end of a sort of island, told the beaters to go up the banks all round and try it he was there, by throwing in volleys of stones. I was standing quietly waiting, when to my horror three huge tigers walked out touching one another. There was no retreating; the beasts saw me in their road, and I knew I must fight it out; so I opened the ball, and as the leading one looked up to charge I sent a shell on the point of his shoulder and smashed it to bits. So close were the tigers to each other that he turned round and laid hold of his neighbor, and all three returned, to my delight, into the covert, growling, roaring and fighting; but it was but for a moment—two came out again at me. I gave them a ball each, most steadily and coolly placed, one—the first—turning up the bank to my right, and the other to my left, and there was I left in a most charming position, with three wounded tigers all around me, and I could see none, and of course did not dare to move. I loaded my single shell rifle like lightning, and had only put on the cap when I heard a move above and behind me, and one tiger, or rather tigress, coming down upon me. I turned sharp and sent a shell smashing through her side, and she attempted to rush up the bank again, but fell backwards dead at my feet. No sooner was this over than the other came down to my right, and I gave him a right and left, and sent him staggering back. He crossed the bank and was going up the hill on the other side, and although I could not see him, I heard his huge body slip and crush through the underwood, and breathed again very much more freely. I reloaded my guns, stooped down, and had a jolly drink of water, for, to tell you the truth, my tongue was pretty dry, and I should not be far out if I said the want of moisture was caused by something very like a "blue funk." It nearly required all the nerve I had. Well, alas! I was doomed to a still greater trial. There was my first wounded bird, of whom I had seen nothing; so I thought with one I might venture out of my place, so got up on the bank as quickly as possible, and ordered the beaters again to throw in a volley of stones. This was answered by a roar; but old striped-jacket would not come out. I repeated the dose many times, but it was no go. I then thought he was so badly hit he could not come out; but a man in a tree said he was moving about, bleeding very much. I could not get to the tree, for I should have had to creep through the jungle. At last I was told he had laid down in a very thick clump near a rising bit of sand. I was not inclined to lose him, and did not like going in at him in such awful ground. However, after many attempts to force him out, I sent all the beaters off, took three of my keepers, with spare guns, and walked toward the rising sand. I threw in stone after stone into the clump, but not a sound. I moved on, and, when within three yards of the place, one of my men swore he could see him under the covert. I looked, and looked in vain; I could see nothing; so, catching up my single-shell rifle, told my men in a whisper, "I will go on. If I put my hand behind me, one man is to stand fast, with my double rifle ready, the others to retreat slowly." I moved on about two paces, when I thought I saw my friend, and put my hand behind me, knowing that when once a tiger sees any one move away after he is discovered he charges at once. It did not take a second. I barely got my hand back on my rifle when the huge beast was on me. I had to throw my body back to get my rifle up without its touching him. The blood and breath from his mouth spattered all over my face, hands and neck. But, by God's goodness, I was steady, and pulled as he came on. The shell entered the brow just over the eye, burst in the brain, and literally blew his skull to pieces. He fell dead, with his formidable paws not four inches from my feet. I thanked God and sat down, when a yell from all the beaters (some 300) made me more refreshed."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Telegraph* says that a duel between Count CLAM GALLAS and Marshal BENEDEK is inevitable. It will be recollected that BENEDEK sent a telegram to Count CRENNEVILLE, attributing the defeat of the Austrian forces to the breaking up of CLAM-GALLAS' division. CLAM-GALLAS has since been tried by court-martial and acquitted, but it seems that in Austria, as in England, the verdicts of courts-martial do not command much respect or confidence, and hard things continue to be said in society as to the Count's shortcomings during the war. So he has betaken himself to vent his rage upon BENEDEK, and has circulated a pamphlet, telling the Marshal, in scarcely less brutal language than that of Lieut. BRAND, R. N., that "he has willfully lied." A peaceful reply to such a tremendous insult can scarcely be anticipated from Marshal BENEDEK; and the Viennese are consequently all agog to learn where and when the fight will come off.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES, DREVET & Co., No. 24 Rue de la Paix, Paris:

Mrs. Joseph Meyer and family, Mrs. Charles Carroll, C. C. Jackson, Arthur Reed, Mrs. A. Reed, David L. Webster, Mrs. D. L. Webster, Boston; James Carter, E. H. Frishmuth, Mrs. E. H. Frishmuth, John Wyeth and family, Leon S. Fulliard, W. G. Biddle, W. A. Grissom, Philadelphia; F. A. Harring, Chicago; Le Roy McLean, Troy; Thomas Hill, San Francisco; John B. Ford and family, S. N. Gimbrede, I. T. Kilbreth, E. B. Finch and family, Preston H. Hodges and family, Rev. W. Schwarz, D. E. Cheband and wife, New-York; L. S. Worthington, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Davis, Greenfield; Washington Lee, Jr., Pennsylvania; R. G. Rieman, Baltimore; Mrs. W. S. Packer, Miss A. P. Packer, Miss A. L. Jones, W. S. Packer, W. P. Packer, Brooklyn.

The London *Court Journal* says "that the Laureate is about to leave the Isle of Wight, where he has a pretty little house and grounds at Faringford. If the report be true, he will actually have been driven away by the curiosity of his neigbors. He has bought up all the land he could get round his grounds, but to no effect. He is watched and dogged wherever he goes. If he opens a window or pulls up a blind, a score of eyes are upon him, aided by opera glasses and telescopes. In London he is quiet enough; no one suspects the great poet of our day to be that tall man with a wideawake, long beard and spectacles."

We read in the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "Extremes may possibly meet at Monaco. The Prince of that ilk has sold most of his principality to the Emperor of the French, reserving to himself only his small city and about a square mile of territory, which he has leased to M. BLANC, the famous hell-keeper of Homburg, for gambling purposes. His Highness has now sent to invite the Pope to accept a refuge in his dominions, in case the Holy Father should find it necessary to leave Rome. The Prince's hospitable invitation bears an unfortunate resemblance to the party cry, so well known in Belfast, of, "To hell with the Pope!"

It is estimated, says the *Builder*, that the number of holes which will have to be drilled by the rock-boring machines in the Mont Cenis tunnel before that work is completed, is about 1,600,000. The total depth of all these holes when bored will amount to about 4,265,890 feet, which is 105 times the length of the tunnel. Nearly 13,000,000,000 blows will be struck by the perforators to do this work. The entrance to the tunnel on the French side is 3,946 feet above the level of the sea, and its termination on the Italian side 4,380 feet; so that the actual difference of level between the two extremities is about 434 feet.

A Paris letter says: "A duel is expected between a journalist and a novelist. The cause of it is that the former spoke ill of the works of the latter, and compared him to a 'Frankfort sausage.' There is impending, or has been fought, another duel between two scribes of the minor press, owing to one of them having called the other in print a 'bug.' A third affair is spoken of between a dramatic critic and a theatrical manager—cause of offence, that manager, irate at a criticism on one of the pieces he had produced, designated the critic a *polisson*. These amenities testify to the exquisite urbanity which prevails in certain sections of the literary fraternity of Paris."

Some great ladies, who, as ladies love to do, make light of vulgar laws, were severely treated lately by a Police Court in Belgium. The Marquis MOLINS and the Duchess DEL PILAR OSORIO DE LOS RIOS, of Madrid, were sentenced by the Correctional Tribunal of Namur to fines of 30 francs each, and the confiscation of their guns, for sporting without a license.

A very shocking murder is reported from Switzerland. The chief magistrate of Muri, in the Canton of Aargen, was at his country villa with his son, a young man of 23 years old. A difference of opinion was followed by very high words, and in a fit of passion the magistrate snatched a pistol and shot his son through the head.

A Paris letter states that every dress worn by the Empress at Compiegne this year, whether in the morning or evening, has been specially manufactured at Lyons of brocaded silk, the object of this being to employ the hands which the late fashion of wearing plain silk has thrown out of employment.

The popular songstress THERESE has retired from the boards, and will no longer astonish the crowd with her rendering of the "Sapeur," and similar compositions. An over-exerted larynx is the cause of this sudden eclipse on the part of this gifted lady.

The number of the *Gazetta di Venezia* of Nov. 8, giving an account of the King's arrival, appeared with a border of gilt vignettes. The title is printed in gold, and the rest of the journal in blue ink.

Since the year 1786, when Mont Blanc was first ascended by SAUSSURE, there have been twelve fatal accidents during the ascension of the mountain. Six of these occurred in the present year

Sir H. BULWER intends, says the *Liberté*, to remain for some time in Paris, where he is engaged in preparing for publication an important work on politics.

The *Gazette de France* is the oldest newspaper extant. It is now in its 236th year, and was already mature before the revolution of 1688.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

GEORGIA.

Mail Facilities—Killing of a Noted Outlaw.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ACKWORTH, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 6, 1866.

Three cheers! here I am again on the railroad. Very likely you think it a small matter of self-gratulation to be within sight and sound of shrieking locomotives and rattling cars, but you know nothing about it. There you are, living in the very focus of all the telegraphs and railways of the land, having your newspaper every morning at breakfast—what do I say?—*being* a newspaper all the time and knowing all the news before it happens, you cannot appreciate the feelings of a man who spends a few months in the mountains, where the mail comes once a week and has nothing in it when it arrives. I believe I have blown one blast on the mail question, but I am going to give you another. Would that my feeble horn could throw down the stubborn walls of that modern Jericho of unreason which opposes the most formidable obstacle to the happy political progress of the whole country. That stupid test oath of office which no ten wide-awake men in the South can take without perjury, condemns all postal arrangements to the mal-administration of the incompetents or the knavery of the unscrupulous.

Let me give you a little experience of this. Having pushed our preliminary mining operations on the Chestatee into that state of efficiency where they would progress steadily enough under the engineers left on the ground, we started (a party of four) to make a tour of examination through the most important zone of the "gold belt of Upper Georgia," extending from White and Lumpkin Counties southwestwardly to Cobb and Paulding. From Dahlonega, the county town of Lumpkin, and the focal point of the mountain mining interests, we followed the main Atlanta road to a place called on the map "Auraria," (significant of its golden possibilities,) but popularly known by the cheerful cognomen of "Knucklesville," (the meaning of which I have vainly tried to imagine.) As our course from that point led us away from the mail road, it became desirable to intercept such letters as the passing mail was carrying back into the mountains for us. Of course, in any well-regulated distributing office, such as Atlanta should be, all the mail for important points like Dahlonega would be put into separate packages and go through, untouched and unopened by the postmasters of the way stations. But along this route letters, papers, and all sorts of mail matter, for all sorts of places, are chucked into the bag together, and the whole concern is overhauled at every "Four-corners" along the way. Being in Turkey, we concluded to do as the turkeys did, particularly as it comported with our strong desires. So when the stage drove up to the grocery-store that served for a post-office, about a dozen interested, if not interesting, loafers stood around, among them your humble servant. In came the bag! The Postmaster (spell him with big letters) unlocked the confining strap, took the bag by the handle at the bottom and dumped the contents in a heap on the floor. Instantly, as if at the word of command, every man present "squatted on his hunkeys," and in mystic circle we began overhauling the mail!

To a Madagascarene or a Pah Ute Indian the scene would doubtless have been edifying, and he would probably have thought it some important war council—there certainly was a "Pow-wow." To a civilized being it was extremely painful; but I stood it with manful fortitude till I had cabbaged all my letters and papers, (with the P. M.'s permission at that,) and then mournfully but speedily vamosed that ranch. How long, O! STEVENS, wilt thou abuse our patience! For decency's sake, let such matters be placed into hands competent to attend to them.

Our trip through the tier of counties stretching from Knucklesville to the railroad at this point, was very interesting. Of its mineral aspects and the general look of matters in the mining interest I will write you on another occasion, that is, if I can find the opportunity before starting North, for I propose to be in the festive City of Gotham at the merry Christmas time, and to have my usual laugh at the unfortunate youths who martyrize themselves and spoil their new boots in the slosh on New-Year's Day. Such a slice of city life will be very acceptable between two pieces of the very dry corn bread of existence in this rough country. When one is fairly off, too far to think of looking back, he can find enough of interest in forest and mountain, and river and sky, to keep both mind and body contentedly working. But to be on a railroad within three days of—everything, the temptation is too great, and so here goes for the gay Isle of Manhattan!

But that is still ahead. At present I sit in this small village of Ackworth, where my ears are blessed with the demoniacal yells of the "Ingins" and thunders of the trains. The Atlanta Railroad is doing a very large business; freight trains are almost constantly passing up and down, while two accommodation and two through-passenger trains run every day. The ubiquitous "Adams" makes itself felt here under the name of the Southern Express Company, and the telegraph delights the impatient souls of dealers and operators, merchants and miners, and all the people that are in a hurry.

The latest excitement hereabouts is the killing of a notorious scamp named HARECROW, whose name has become the synonym for murder and highway robbery throughout East Tennessee and Georgia. He has long been known as a desperate character. A strikingly handsome man, of good address, he was peculiarly dangerous to strangers, whom he first "cultivated," and then robbed. He is said to have held commissions in both the Federal and rebel armies, and by his "winning ways" at cards to have ruined many young officers, beside having enticed away several who had money outside the lines for a lark, and in some way to have disposed of them. He has had quite a band acting with him since the war, and his deeds became so outrageous in Tennessee, that both the citizens and the soldiery were after him. Finding it too hot to stay there, he came to this neighborhood, and has spent several weeks "laying for" parties whom he heard were examining gold mines, and whom he supposed had money, (poor deluded wretch!) He was very bold, taking pleasure in proclaiming his intentions of robbing this man or murdering that one. Night before last, several men from this town whom he had threatened to "shoot at sight"—though the "sight" was a one-sided affair, for he generally waylaid his victims—to the number of ten or twelve mounted their horses, and started on the track of JIM HARECROW and his men, determined to put an end to the nuisance. They came up with the party, four or five in number, about 8 o'clock in the evening, having tracked them to the house of a man named MORRIS, some seven miles north of Atlanta. They knocked at the door; MORRIS opened it, and the hunted men were seen sitting around the fire. A pistol ball piercing HARECROW through the body was the first intimation that his own game was played upon him. He drew his weapon and jumped out into the crowd, firing as he went, and tried to escape—but one of his enemies followed him, and emptied barrel after barrel into him as he ran. At the distance of seventy-five yards he fell dead, with seven bullets in him. Two of his band were captured, the rest escaped. Old MORRIS, in whose house they were, was killed in the *mêlée*, no one knows how—accidentally. The death of such a pest is giving general satisfaction and every one breathes easier. He deserved a dog's fate and got it. The military authorities are said to be after those who shot him, but I don't believe much will be done with them. If the said military authorities desired to show their zeal for order it might have been done quite as efficiently by taking care of HARECROW themselves and not allowing him to force citizens to the extremeties of self-protection. I could give you a column of the stories about this bold outlaw, but I guess you've had enough of him. I have, any way. With such an occasional sweet exception the people all through the country are heartily kind and courteous, though for curiosity they go far enough ahead of any Yankees I ever saw.

But farewell, I have scratched long enough. After so much rough knocking about over the country, this resting quietly in a small town soon becomes tedious—even within sight and sound of a railroad! So I am off for a tramp into the hills.

J. R. H.

VIRGINIA.

The Feeling in the Legislature on the Amendment—Opinions and Arguments among the People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Dec. 9, 1866.

I have already telegraphed you in a few words the only action as yet taken in either House of the Legislature on the Constitutional Amendment, but the gravity of the question at issue seems to call for something more of detail.

When the Houses first assembled it was thought, by those who intended to deal with the Amendment as a matter calling for the calmest consideration, that the proper mode of procedure would be the creation of a joint Special Committee to which to refer it; but an interchange of opinion showed this course to be fraught with difficulty, and it was afterward determined that the wisest plan would be to let the matter alone as long as possible, and when forced upon the attention of either House, to refer it separately to the committee to which the subject naturally belonged. It was hoped that the Amendment would not be mentioned, at least until after the holidays, and valuable time be thus gained; but in the Senate on Friday, Mr. KEEN, of Pittsylvania, forced action by his resolution to refer the Amendment to a joint Special Committee, to be composed of the Senate Committee on Federal Relations and the House Committee on Resolutions, with instructions to report. In the support of his resolution, Mr. KEEN did not go into the merits of the Amendment further than to announce his fixed intention of never voting for it, and his belief that not a single Senator would vote for it; but he gave a glimpse of the uncertainty and doubt beginning to be awakened in the Virginia mind. He said, parenthetically, that the South was at the mercy of Congress; he alluded to the steps in advance which the Radicals have taken during the present session of Congress, and intimated that it behooved the people of Virginia to inquire what, after the Amendment, was the next best thing to be done?

Mr. KEEN belongs to that class to which BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, is in the habit of alluding as "red-handed and impenitent traitors;" that is, he believes Virginia to have been right in the recent contest, and denies that the Confederates were rebels; in short, he is a representative of the dominant sentiment of the State, as reflected in its Press, and his *quasi* admission that anything is necessary to be done to appease the "wild beasts of Ephesus" is suggestive. Hitherto it has been the custom for this class to declare that Virginia must do nothing—must fold her hands and, in sullen defiance, await the future. It is significant, therefore, that they are beginning to admit that it would be wise for them to apply to their temporal affairs the solemn question of Pentecost: "What shall we do to be saved?"

The precise object Mr. KEEN had in view in proposing his resolution has not transpired, nor is it now material, as he was defeated in his project. His resolution was met by a counter one from Dr. ROBINSON, of Norfolk, that the Amendment be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations; and as the reference was not coupled with any instructions to report, nor the Committee hampered with the House Committee, the object of the friends of discreet action is considered as accomplished, and the Amendment buried until the appropriate day of resurrection shall arrive. The wisdom of delay is already manifest, for, since this action was taken, we have had the news of the change of opinion of Gov. PATTON, of Alabama, with his message to the Legislature of his State, recommending the adoption of the Amendment; and, although the Legislature has since rejected the Governor's advice and the Amendment together, the fact of PATTON's conversion remains, and is not without weight.

Another and important fact is that within two days past I have heard specific objections urged against the Amendment; cold enough comfort, ordinarily, but in this connection a source of gratification. Those who have been accustomed to hear the Amendment scoffed at, and the question of its adoption by Virginia treated with derision, can almost see the dawn of day when they hear it asserted that certain parts are passable, but certain other parts are insuperably difficult. It shows, at least, that the matter is being considered by a portion of the community, and that the admissability of the measure in some shape is admitted. The specific objection most frequently urged is the clause making those engaged in the rebellion ineligible for State offices; and it must be admitted that there is much force in the objection. The Judiciary is instanced; and it is very truly asserted that, under the Amendment, it would be impossible for Virginia to fill her Courts with her own citizens; and, further, that the operation of the Amendment would be to throw the political control of the State into the hands of a small and irresponsible class. Those who have had the misfortune to witness the antics of the Underwood class must at once admit the validity of the objection, and can no longer urge the Amendment with this feature adhering to it.

Besides this objection, it is further urged that Virginia has no guarantee, even should she ratify the Amendment, or even should it become part of the fundamental law, that she thereby will secure political stability. It is said that the dominant party in Congress has not put forth the Amendment as an ultimatum, nor given any assurance that its ratification will have any other effect than the imposition of further conditions precedent to representation. This being a wide-spread belief, it is labor lost to ask the Southern States to accept the Amendment so long as this state of facts exist. Let this assurance be given, and the disfranchisement as to State offices be stricken out, and there will instantly arise in Virginia a powerful party to do efficient battle for the Amendment. Until this is done, there are "none so poor as to do it reverence," and it is for these developments that the friends of nationality and a restored Union are anxiously waiting.

E. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Repeal of Usury Laws—Other Measures—Dancing—Harmonizing Signs—The University—Fire—United States Senator—Notabilities in Columbia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1866.

The act of greatest importance—the only one of importance, in fact—thus far passed by the Legislature of South Carolina, now in session, is the act to repeal the Usury Laws. Hitherto stringent laws have forbidden the receiving of more than the regular rate of interest (seven per cent.) under severe penalties. The act above mentioned repeals all such laws, and recognizes money as a regular commodity of purchase and sale, allowing the parties dealing in it to determine their own prices, as is done in all other commodities. The passage of this act, which is now the law of this State, is an important step in the progress of free-trade. The protective policy hitherto pursued in reference to money is, we believe, the last intrenchment that stands in the way of the progressive free-trade party. The advocates of the old usury restrictions—generally the oldest men of the Legislature—made an obstinate fight over that last ditch; but, like all errors, that one, too, had to go under. South Carolina has abolished all her long-cherished and wrong-headed codes of usury. She is free-trade in money as in everything (almost everything) else.

OTHER MEASURES.

Other measures of State policy thus far mooted, and likely to be fully discussed and acted upon soon, are the establishment of a new district, to be named Calhoun, in the western part of the State, near Hamburg, and a reform in the Fence Laws of the State. The latter is a measure of considerable importance to the planter. The present laws require a planter to keep around his crop a lawful fence—a fence ten rails high—and if he do not he is forbidden to use violence in protecting his crop from his neighbor's stock, and cannot recover damages for trespass under similar circumstances. This puts the onus of protecting crops upon him who plants them. The new measure proposed is to require the owner of grazing stock to keep it inclosed, putting the penalty of all stock trespass upon the owner of the stock. In the increasing scarcity of fencing material in the State, it is expected that the new measure will meet with much favor, though it is hardly hoped to pass it at the present session.

DANCING.

In staid and unprogressive Columbia the square dances have held their footing for years, with round dances introduced as a rarity, and seldom danced. Now, however, the whirling waltz, the dashing redowa, and the dizzying schottische, are taking and almost monopolizing the place of the old-fashioned cotillon, and the more graceful and varied movement of the Polish lancers. Indeed, for many years the Church influences against dancing in all its forms have been very strong. The Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist denominations—and they all prevail here—utterly forbid dancing. Now, among even these Churches, from time to time, we see individuals passing beyond the established order of things, and quietly enjoying a *partie dansante*. The Episcopalian and Catholic Churches have never forbidden their members this graceful amusement. Among these principally it is that the recent advance has been made toward the gyrating Terpsichorean exercises.

HARMONIZING SIGNS.

It is a gratifying sign of the times to see the harmonizing spirit manifested by Northerners and Southerners when they have come into relations looking to a permanent residence together. A friend, recently from the Hilton Head neighborhood, advises us that at the late sales of lands to pay taxes most of the plantations were bidden in by the owners at a tenth, a twentieth, or sometimes a fiftieth of their actual value, while Northern settlers stood by with pockets full of money. This spirit of forbearance toward the Southerner is shown mainly, if not exclusively, by those who have come South with the intention of making it their permanent home; and it is exercised in the spirit of conciliation. It is so understood by both parties, and is appreciated accordingly. The spirit existing between the two classes is represented as being eminently just and forbearing.

PROFESSOR OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

The professorship of modern languages and literature in the University of South Carolina, located in Columbia, has just been filled by the election of A. SACHTLEBEN, a German by birth, who has been about fifteen years in America. He taught a high school for several years in Charleston, and during the war taught a few years in Columbia. He has been eminently successful as a teacher of the classics, and his advent to the University is felt to be an important accession in the way of scholarship.

FIRE.

Since the destruction of the city the fire companies have not been put in full working order, and hence the alarm of fire last night caused very great excitement. A fire commenced in the heart of the new city, in the midst of a mass of wooden buildings—shops and shanties, hastily erected in cheap style since the war—last night about 2 o'clock. A large crowd was soon collected, and by sheer dint of hand-work, and that voluntary, the fire was soon arrested. There were only three buildings burned—a stable, containing a fine horse and outfit, a gas-fitter's shop and an adjoining establishment; but the wonder is that the whole square or ward was not swept by the fire.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The election of Hon. JAMES B. CAMPBELL to the United States Senate gives universal satisfaction. He is regarded here as one of the astutest lawyers in the State, and as a politician unsurpassed in the South for his foresight, cunning and diplomatic acuteness.

PERSONAL NOTABILITIES.

Among the notabilities present in the city at this time (all, with one or two exceptions, in the Legislature,) are the following Generals in the late Confederate service: KERSHAW, CONNOR, GARY, YOUNG, CAPERS, BONHAM, BRATTON and HAGOOD. KERSHAW was a Major-General, and served with distinction in the Army of Virginia. The others were Brigadiers. BONHAM enjoyed the distinction also of being Governor of South Carolina for one term of two years during the war, and served in the army as General both before and after his Gubernatorial service. GARY was noted as one of Gen. HAMPTON's most dashing Brigadiers of cavalry, and in LEE's army won a high rank for dash and gallantry.

BOISE.

THE WEST.

Arrival of Winter—Political—Population of Illinois—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 10, 1866.

Well, Winter is upon us at last. There was a change in the weather on Saturday afternoon from quite moderate to decidedly hyperborean. The rain which had been drizzling most uncomfortably for two or three days, gave way to a slight fall of snow, and the mud, which rendered many of our streets almost impassable, was suddenly congealed into a solid mass. Thus far we in the West have had a very uncomfortable Autumn. Instead of the fine pleasant weather which usually prevails, we have had a succession of wet and cloudy days. Our Indian Summer, generally so beautiful and lovely, did not come, and for our golden, mellow moonlight, we have been favored with a leaden sky and a foggy haze.

In the political world we have no especial excitement. The Message has been printed, and read, and commented upon according to the various standpoints of the people. All except the "my policy" part of it is generally well received. On this there is a difference of opinion, as a matter of course.

The somersault of the *Times* in advocating negro suffrage does not please the Egyptian portion of the party, and there is talk of establishing another central organ here. But the Democracy is so utterly demoralized and prostrate in this State, that such an enterprize would hardly succeed. I think our Legislature, at its coming session, will take the opportunity of doing what they can to establish impartial suffrage in this State. It involves an amendment to the Constitution, and the Legislature can only take the preliminary steps. It is more than probable, however, that we shall have a Convention called to entirely remodel our organic law.

The discussion in regard to the Senatorship still continues. Gov. OGLESBY has not given up his aspirations for the position, and is now attempting to enlist the soldiers' influence in his favor. I still, however, adhere to the opinion that Mr. TRUMBULL will be returned without serious difficulty. The election of Gov. OGLESBY would give the centre of the State both Senators, to which sectional objections would be interposed.

We have a new Postmaster at last. Col. ROBERT GILMORE is the fortunate individual who has secured the fat take. He is a young gentleman who did a moderate service in the army, but is understood to be a good business man, and doubtless will conduct the affairs of the office satisfactorily. Our post-office, by the way, is getting to be considerable of an institution. There are forty-eight carriers employed in the free distribution of mail matter. These collected in October 282,178 letters and delivered 336,405 mail letters and 42,178 drop letters and 58,106 newspapers. By the way, I see it stated in one of our daily papers that another new order has been but recently issued by the Department, that no person may purchase on one day more than three orders. These orders are for any amount required, up to $50, and if an unlimited purchase of them were allowed it would inflict a serious injury upon the express companies. An instance of this was recently afforded by a transaction in New-York, where a man bought at one time ninety-six money orders, of $50 each, for transmission to California. In this way the transmission of his money cost him but $24, whereas, if sent by express, the cost would have been $144. It was probably this which induced the new order. Th amount now passing through this department is n less than from eight to ten thousand dollars p week.

And so the people's Post-office Department is i collusion with the express companies to inflict heavy and unnecessary tax upon the people for th benefit of the express monopoly! Should this be so

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS.

The census tables of the enumeration made la year in this State have just been published in detai The total population, as thus officially announced, 2,141,540. There are of white males 1,093,111; females, 1,031,059. It will be seen that there is an excess of 61,062 males in the State, and therefore a "opportunity" for the forlorn and mateless spinster of New-England without emigrating to Oregon. Th disparity as shown by the previous census has bee considerably reduced by the war, but it i still alarming! There are only five counties i which the females predominate. In Cook th difference is a little over 4,000. The numbe of persons liable to military duty is 302,447—

It will be seen that we have quite a formidable arm left, after all our sacrifices for the war. The colore population of the State numbers 17,340, of whic 9,112 are males and 8,228 females. Cook County ha 41,351 subject to military duty. The State is sti increasing rapidly in population, and Chicago numbers as many to-day as the whole county did whe the census was taken. In Chicago, at the previou census, there was an excess of 1,600 males. This has been very largely reduced. The greatest disparity is in Sangamon, in which is situated Springfield, the State Capital. The figures are; Males, 27,630; females, 19,982.

The population of the State is still increasing quite rapidly, though we can scarcely expect so large an augmentation in the present as in the last decade. The towns are filling up more rapidly than the country.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Our great lake tunnel is completed, and the event has been officially celebrated. It will not be available, however, for some months yet, as the Board o Public Works has been remiss in their duty in no providing the necessary machinery for the distribution of the water. To remind us of the prospective benefit of the tunnel, probably, on the week of its completion, our supply of water was mixed with an innumerable multitude of small fish, which found their way through the pipes, and came forth in swarms both dead and alive. They were as troublesome as the plagues of Egypt, and rendered the water unfit for use.

The tunnel under the river at Washington-street, to relieve our thoroughfares, is being pushed rapidly forward. It is to cost $200,000.

The work of enlarging the canal—deepening it, so as to cause a flow of water from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River, appears to meet with some obstacles. The contracts were let more than a year ago, amounting to some $2,000,000. Now one of the principal contracting firms has been permitted by our Board of Public Works to throw up their contracts, and new tenders have been received, which increase the cost about $1,000,000. A Baptist Theological Seminary has just been added to our educational institutions. Prof. NORTHRUP, of the Rochester Theological Seminary, and Rev. J. B. JACKSON, of Albion, N. Y., have been appointed to and accepted professorships in it. The former takes the chair of Systematic Theology, and the latter that of Ecclesiastical History. It is connected with the Chicago University, which is gradually expanding itself so as to embrace all the branches or departments called for by its name, University.

The mortuary report of the city for November gives 384 deaths, against 1,170 for October—a decrease of 786. As is usual in cities, more than half were under five years of age.

A company has just perfected articles of incorporation here, with a capital of $500,000, for the purpose of engaging largely in the manufacture of flax into various fabrics.

Our Fenians are quiet. We do not hear of any very serious propositions to invade Canada.

The Supreme Court of this State has recently decided that warehouse receipts for grain are not negotiable, contrary to the practice of our merchants and bankers.

The money market is gradually working closer, and heavy rates are paid by speculators to the street brokers—1, 2 and 3 per cent. a month. The banks nominally charge 10 per cent., but operate to a considerable extent through the street brokers.

Pork has declined most fearfully to the holders thereof, and is quoted at little more than half at what it was held a short time ago.

There have been some failures here and more are anticipated, unless the pressure in the money market lets up.

The Washington Equestrian Statue in Richmond.

The following special message was sent in to the Virginia Assembly on the 5th inst.:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Dec. 5, 1866.

To the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia:

GENTLEMEN: Last Summer I received a verbal communication from RANDOLPH ROGERS, Esq., the contractor for furnishing statuary for the Washington Monument. After my annual message was placed in the hands of the printer I received the following letter:

ROME, Nov. 10, 1866.

To His Excellency, F. H. Peirpoint, Governor of the State of Virginia:

SIR: After a lapse of more than five years, I again take up my pen to write to the Governor of Virginia on the subject of the Washington Monument, the completion of which, after the death of Mr. CRAWFORD, was intrusted to me, and a contract entered into between the State of Virginia and myself. I now write for the purpose of stating the position of the case and the condition of the work. My last letter to the Commissioners, before the war, was dated March 7, 1861. I then stated that I had just received a letter from Mr. MILLER, the bronze founder at Munich, stating that the statue of MARSHALL had been completed in bronze and would be forwarded to Rotterdam without delay, and that the *Lewis* would be ready for shipping before the 1st of July; also, that two of the allegorical statues with military trophies had been for several months in the hands of bronze founders, and I believed they were well advanced. I can now say that the statue of MARSHALL was forwarded to Rotterdam, as above stated, and upon which I have all this time been paying heavy storage and insurance.

At the time the statue arrived in Rotterdam the aspect of political matters looked so threatening that I was advised not to send it forward, for fear of seizure and confiscation. The statues of NELSON and LEWIS have been finished and packed ready for shipping ever since the Summer of 1861—the balance due upon which, and one of the allegorical figures and trophies finished, and another advanced, I am expected to pay interest since that time.

My contract with the State of Virginia is, in substance, as follows:

For casting in bronze the statue of Mason, after the plaster model by Crawford	$4,500 00
For casting in bronze the statue of Marshall	4,500 00
For moulding and casting in bronze, statue of Nelson	9,000 00
For moulding and casting in bronze, statue of Lewis	9,000 00
For six allegorical figures, with military trophies ($5,000 each)	30,000 00
Boxing, bailing, insurance and transportation to Richmond	3,500 00
Making	$60,500 00
Received from State of Virginia, cash drawn in New-York	4,500 00
Cash drawn through L. Edgerton, New-York	3,776 00
Cash drawn through L. Edgerton, New-York	14,123 95
	$22,399 95

The above statement shows a balance in my favor on the completion of the monument of $38,100 05. Works completed, shipped and delivered, and works which would have been delivered in Richmond according to contract, had I not been prevented from so doing by commencement of hostilities,

Amount to	$32,000 00
Cash received	22,399 95
Balance	9,600 05

On the 12th of September I was in MILLER's debt just about the above amount, including balance due on bronze casting, storage, insurance and interest on the amount due him. I have since paid him £319 sterling, leaving a balance due him of about 8,000 gold dollars.

In payment of the £319, MILLER allowed me to send forward the statue of MARSHALL, which has been so long lying at Rotterdam, and would be willing to send forward the others, could I fix upon a certain time when he could receive the balance.

I do not ask the State of Virginia to pay anything more until the works are received in Richmond, as per contract, but I must know that the money will be forthcoming when the works are delivered, otherwise I shall make a bad figure with my creditors. I shall be greatly obliged if your Excellency will give a little attention to this matter.

With great respect, I remain your obedient servant,
RANDOLPH ROGERS.

The history of this whole matter is contained in the records of the legislation of the State. The justice of the claim is fully presented in Mr. ROGER's letter. I am sure I have but to call your attention to the subject to insure proper action.

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

The Originators of the Panama Railroad.

The following is a translation of a recent act passed by the Legislature of Panama:

LAW NO. 39 OF 15TH NOVEMBER, 1866, IN HONOR OF WM. H. ASPINWALL, JOHN L. STEPHENS AND HENRY CHAUNCEY.

The Legislative Assembly of the Sovereign State of Panama decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The Legislative Assembly of the Sovereign State of Panama holds in the highest esteem, the services rendered to the cause of civilization and of the progress of the world, by the citizens of the United States of America, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, JOHN L. STEPHENS and HENRY CHAUNCEY, who planned and carried into effect with as much energy as good faith and perseverance, the immense work of uniting the two oceans by means of an iron railroad.

ART. 2. The portrait of each of these distinguished citizens, at the cost of the public treasury, shall be placed in the *Sala* (Reception Room) of the Executive Power.

ART. 3. A copy of this law shall be sent to WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL and to the heirs of JOHN L. STEPHENS and HENRY CHAUNCEY.

Given in Panama, the 15th of November, 1866.
PABLO AROSEMENA, President.
JOSE MARIA VIVES LEON, Secretary.
PANAMA, 15th November, 1866.
Let it be published and executed,
VICENTE OLARTE G.
J. M. BERMUDEZ, Secretary of State.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 16, 1866.

To Advertisers.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have Cable dispatches to yesterday. Fenian arrests continue to be made in Ireland, and much needless alarm prevails in the island.

Three more explosions have occurred at Barnsley, England. The engineers are engaged in flooding the pit.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Friday evening the extensive woolen mills of JAMES ARMSTRONG, located near Duy's Lane Station, on the Germantown Railroad, near Philadelphia, were consumed by fire, with all their contents. The establishment covered three-quarters of an acre, and the structures were all stone, and built in the most substantial manner. The mills have been engaged lately in making cassimeres and Balmoral skirts. The flames originated in the picker-room. One of the workmen was carrying a bundle of wool upon his shoulder. The wool was accidentally brought in contact with a gas-light and took fire. The man thoughtlessly cast the burning wool upon the floor, and the whole room was in a blaze in a few minutes.

A clergyman of Western Massachusetts who had prepared with much labor and care an appropriate discourse for the recent Thanksgiving services at his Church, was greatly annoyed to find only about thirty hearers, and a majority of those not of his own flock. The following Sunday, being unusually pleasant, a very large congregation assembled at his church, but no minister appeared, and though several times sent for at his residence, he left his congregation to go home sermonless.

Intelligence has been received of the death by yellow fever, of Lieut. MONROE FORREST, United States Navy, on board the United States steamer *Florida*, while lying in quarantine at St. Croix, West Indies, on the 24th of November. Lieut. FORREST bore a conspicuous part in the operations before Charleston, participated in the naval assault on Fort Sumter, and was on board the ill-fated iron-clad *Keokuk* when sunk by the enemy's shot in Charleston harbor.

An old man was the victim of a pickpocket at Rochester on Friday. The operations of the pickpocket were observed by the son-in-law, and when the thief attempted to leave the car he grasped him by his vest. In the tussle the vest was torn, leaving about half of it in the hands of the captor, and at the same time allowing the pickpocket to escape. In the pocket of the torn piece was found the money stolen from the old man, and his tickets.

The Denver *News* of last Saturday mentions a singular petrifaction now on exhibition in that city. It is a molar, taken from a fragment of jaw-bone five feet in length, weighing 57 pounds, and discovered during the progress of mining in Bivin's Gulch, Montana Territory. The molar referred to is one of immense size, of curious configuration, not unlike a cluster of four beavers' claws overlaying each other. Its weight is three pounds.

Bushwhackers came into Lexington, Mo., in force, on Friday, under command of POOL and CLEMERS. Col. MONTGOMERY demanded the surrender of CLEMERS, and upon his refusal a fight ensued, in which CLEMERS was killed and other bushwhackers were mortally wounded. Col. MONTGOMERY arrested several of the most prominent Secessionists and holds them as hostages for the safety of loyal citizens.

The proprietor of the Hancock (Me.) *Journal* has made sale of that establishment to go South. Lieut. GEORGE CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, purchased the materials, and makes a present of them to parties who agree to publish a religious and anti-Slavery paper at Charleston, S. C.

The Boston *Transcript*, speaking doubtless by authority, says that Ex-Gov. ANDREW will not assume the office of United States Commissioner to adjust claims in England and France, but will confine himself strictly to his professional business at home.

Hon. LUCIUS B. PECK, of Montpelier, Vt., while on a recent visit to Lowell, was found on the floor of his room at the Merrimack House in an insensible state, and still remains so. Mr. PECK was formerly a member of Congress, and is 60 years of age.

Gen. GRANT is reported to have sent a check for $26,000 to a real estate agent at St. Louis to be used in the purchase of the old farm owned by his father-in-law, on the Goose road, ten miles from that city, as a final homestead for himself and family.

The navigation of Lake Champlain has partially closed. The regular line boats have gone into Winter quarters, but the steamer *Montreal* will continue to run between Burlington and Plattsburgh as a ferry until prevented by the ice.

On Friday morning, at Buffalo, a man named CROWLEY fell into a pit containing hot ashes, at a blast furnace. When taken out he was found to be dead.

The City Council of Cincinnati have passed a resolution which virtually destroys the entrance of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to the city, and forces it to seek another channel.

An effort is making at New-Orleans to secure stock and obtain a charter for a railroad from that city to Sacramento, California, and Monterey, Mexico.

The city railroad of Charleston, S. C., which extends for a distance of several miles through the principal streets, has been completed.

Mexican advices have been received at New-Orleans that should the clergy fulfill their promise to raise a loan for MAXIMILIAN, he will remain at the head of the Government.

The St. Louis official report gives the number of deaths from cholera in that city, from July 27 to Nov. 9, at 3,527.

Four hundred and three vessels are laid up at Chicago, including 3 steamers, 19 propellers, 35 tugs, 48 barks, 18 brigs and 29 schooners.

There are six daily papers at Leavenworth, Kansas.

LOCAL NEWS.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision in the case of HARRIET E. CHRISTY, et al. *vs.* PARIS G. CLARK, et al., whereby they declare the order appealed from affirmed. The opinion was given by INGRAHAM, Justice. This is the somewhat notorious "Christy Will Case," which has been so long before the Courts. Counsel for HARRIET CHRISTY assert that this decision will end the litigation, inasmuch as an appeal from the General Term cannot, in such a case, be taken to the Court of Appeals.

The question as to the admission of GEORGE, the Count Joannes, to practice as an Attorney and Counselor, has not yet been determined. The whole matter has been deferred until the day to which the General Term of the Supreme Court stands adjourned. The Count yesterday submitted to the Court a number of certificates as to moral character. Some credentials, he said, had already been produced by a certain official which would render his (the Count's) character immortal until doomsday.

The Board of City Canvassers met yesterday and adopted the report of the Committee on Protests. The report disposes of the protest of Mr. MICHAEL CONNOLLY by saying that when read before the Committee no one appeared in support of it and, therefore, no action could be taken on it. The report recommends that the vote for Alderman and Councilmen in the Seventh District of the Eighth Ward be rejected, the returns having evidently been falsified. The Board adjourned to Monday.

Coroner GOVER held an inquest at the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house, upon the remains of Mrs. MARY SANFORD and her infant son, WILLIAM, and Mrs. MARGARET WEBB, victims to the Thirty-first-street fire of Thursday morning last. Four witnesses were examined, after which the proceedings were adjourned until to-morrow (Monday) afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, the calendar contained 22 cases of assault and battery, 12 of petit larceny, 1 violation of the sailors' boarding-house license laws, 8 violations of election laws, and 4 suspended cases. A large number of prisoners was sent to the Penitentiary for terms varying from six months to one month each.

The skating season is now fairly opened. Yesterday the ponds at Central Park and also at the numerous private parks, presented a beautiful sheet of glare ice, upon which thousands of men, women, and children disported themselves, deriving much amusement from the operation. The day was mild and pleasant, greatly enhancing the enjoyment of the skaters.

Yesterday afternoon the investigation of the disaster to the *Idaho* by Dr. DALTON, at the instance of the Board of Health, was concluded. No further facts were brought out to aid materially in arriving at the cause of the fire.

The examination into the alleged whisky frauds was resumed yesterday before Commissioner NEWTON in Brooklyn, and interesting developments were made.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday rejected the nomination of Mr. WM. McMURRAY for Street Commissioner and adopted resolutions relative to the widening of West and Robinson streets.

The Prospect of Reconciliation Between North and South.

In the just indignation which the North naturally feels at the defiant position of the South, it must not be forgotten that there is another side of these important questions to be considered. It is true that the attitude of the late rebel States has changed from that of submission, which was taken first after the war, to that of sullen defiance; it is true that terms such as in generosity and fairness were never before offered in the history of the world by an offended Government to its rebels have been rejected with scorn. We cannot doubt, too, that some of the great results aimed at by the Free States in the costly struggle have not been fully realized. Speech is not free as yet in the late Slave States; loyal and Northern men are exposed to savage violence and injury in some Southern districts. The old, barbarous habits begotten by Slavery are continued under Freedom. The trustworthy testimony of our Generals shows that freedmen are in various quarters maltreated and plundered, and even murdered, and that juries of white men will not unfrequently contain the guilty persons who have participated in the murder, and that the majority of the juries render but scanty justice to the emancipated slaves. The tone of the Southern Press, of the Legislatures and many public men, is undoubtedly violent and unreasonable. We may say in fact, that the South is quite as rebellious in feeling now as she was three months after LEE's surrender—perhaps she is more so. All this, without doubt, constitutes a gloomy picture. Our old Union does not come back very rapidly. The relations of North and South are exceedingly disagreeable and a little perilous; business is checked by the existing state of things; capital is kept from the South, confidence impaired, production diminished and the trying change of emancipation must go on under financial straits and diminishing wages. The whole country is injured by the present uncertainty, and by the increasing ill feeling between the two sections.

All this is bad, we repeat, and much to be deplored. But it must be remembered that a terrible war like the one just finished is something more than a political contest, where the party defeated is personally on as good terms with the other after the reverse, as before. It was a life and death struggle between two opposing civilizations; it carried with it, on one side, mortal hate, and anger, and defiance, and on the other the determination, deep as the national life, to push the principles of Republicanism through to their final triumph. After a combat between two such foes, animated by such purposes, it would be folly to expect peace and good-will at once, or their old technical union. The North has lost two hundred thousand of its best young men, and has saddled itself with enormous burdens, for certain ideas and principles. These it must push forward to their complete victory. It is useless to talk to it of technical restraints, of former compacts and Constitutions. It is pledged by the tears, and blood and losses of four years of fearful struggle, to make universal on this Continent the principles of Liberty, and to stop at nothing less.

The South has been devastated; it has lost hundreds of thousands of its sons; its cause is condemned and despised throughout the world, and it is poor, dejected and broken. The only token surviving of its former position is its hatred of its rival. Perhaps we could not expect it to receive our victory in a better spirit than it has done. The war meant something with the rebel States, they staked their all on it, and the fearful passions it aroused only slumber and are not dead.

There were many before the war who expected years of disorder, confusion and bloodshed to follow its close. Guerrilla struggles were predicted, deeds of blood on the mountains and in the swamp, resistance to Federal authority in every village, murders of negroes and terrible revenge by them in return, bands of outlaws and freebooters plundering the country, everywhere havoc, violence, bloodshed and plunder, until at length the South should be reduced to a Poland, or to the condition of Ireland under CROMWELL. Judging from most other civil wars, this was what was in some quarters anticipated after such a struggle. How different has been the result? Owing partly to the natural intelligence of the American, which does not permit him to fight on sullenly in a hopeless cause, and partly to the peasantry of the South being on the side of the conqueror, and most of all to the fact that the rebels were reconquered into a Union where they might hope to regain more than they had lost, the South has in a certain sense accepted the situation. The exceptions to the rule of law and liberty, the enormities against loyalists and negroes, will gradually disappear, provided only the North be firm and not too violent. Then for a change of sentiment, we can wait for the slow influence of time. The North must first and last, and through all, insist on the entire establishment of Liberty and Justice in every part of the South. Every city and village where Federal power can reach, must be made safe for Northern men, and free for speech and thought. The negroes must be protected in every civil right, and as a safeguard to the Government be indorsed with a limited suffrage. If necessary military power must secure peace and justice. Under the present position of the late rebel States, there need be no haste in recalling them to a share in the General Government. But, on the other hand, the Northern mind must not accustom itself to the thought of governing solely by the military arm eight millions of human beings. Such a task could hardly be accomplished by the most powerful tyranny; it certainly could not even be attempted without danger by such a popular Government as ours. We must have Union again, but it must be a union based on Liberty and Justice, and the work begun in the war must be thoroughly finished. Not even the sullen defiance of the South must keep out of the view of the nation the vital necessity of governing the late rebel States on terms mutually honorable and advantageous to both; on terms certainly of justice, but also of a permanent good-will.

The Dangers of Great Cities.

The dangers to the lives and health of dwellers in great cities are generally created for the most part by the inordinate crowding of great numbers of persons into spaces too small to be either healthy or safe. In respect to these dangers New-York enjoys a bad pre-eminence. The City to-day is full of buildings which are destructive of health, and fearfully unsafe in case of sudden alarm. This fact is so constantly brought forth by dreadful calamities, which are none the less dreadful because forgotten in a few hours or days, that a few words on the subject are seldom out of order. The crowding to which we would refer is of various kinds, and in various buildings, but tenement houses and the lower class of hotels are the chief—of families packed like rabbits in a warren, and of wretched individuals who are compelled to lie down nightly in "rooms" wherein the night's sleep suggests the final resting-place in hospitable coffins. Both class of buildings are owned usually by wealthy persons; in both classes there are certain duties which are enjoined by law upon owners; and in both classes the law is constantly infringed and set at naught. Many of our readers may at some period of their lives have taken a room at some hotel—not of the first or even the second class—just for a night. They have had no experience in the matter, and thought that a fair outside show implied fair inside accommodation. Perhaps it is a case of visit to New-York for a day and a look in at a theatre in the evening; or, perhaps, it is an unavoidable detention from home by stress of weather or of business, or what not else? At all events, the hour of retiring comes, and, armed with a half-inch candle and a brass key, the victim retires to his couch. He finds a door and a keyhole in it, and, as the number is his, goes in. Well, there is a bed to be sure—that is, a scantily provided iron frame, with some not over-clean dry goods disposed thereon. But the room!—"closet" would be too dignified a name for it, for the dimensions of the affair, probably eight feet by five, are certainly not those of a "room," and still more certainly not containing that thousand cubic feet of space which the law allows, but which the dispensers of the law do not make the landlord give. And so the sleeper is subjected to semi-suffocation for a night, if indeed he have not another lodger unlawfully thrust in to share his miseries. Of the other evils peculiar to this "hotel," the danger from fire is but one. We all remember how several New-York hotels were set on fire by a rebel incendiary, and how the inmates were afraid for weeks lest they should be burned alive. That was a needless fear, it is true, for the good hotels of New-York are of a different class to those we refer to. But how many hotels are there, with resplendent barrooms, but with narrow and crowded barracks above them, where, if a sudden fire occurred, no escape would be possible to the occupants of the seven or eight stories full of human beings.

Of the tenement houses (the hotels we speak of should be called tenement hotels) much has been said. The subject is a difficult one, by reason of the poverty of many of their inhabitants, which places them within the power of landlords, who would pitch them into the street if they dared complain. But there are laws which can reach even those landlords. One of them says that no tenement house shall be used as a place of storage; another says that no explosive or dangerously combustible substance shall be kept beyond twenty-five pounds weight without special license, and a special license implies, *or ought to imply*, supervision. The thousand feet per head sleeping space is also enjoined by law. And, above all, the law expressly provides that general safety shall as far as possible be assured. That these laws are not obeyed we know, nor is it possible to predict that they ever will be; but something may be done. Arrests, fines, exposures, may be resorted to with effect, and all the more that most of those who are selfish toward others love their money and their ease too well not to suffer acutely when either is assailed.

While upon the subject of safety to the permanent or temporary dwellers in unsafe and unwholesome buildings, a word may be added upon the safety of buildings of mere resort for purposes of recreation. Foremost among these are our theatres. It is no purpose of ours to create alarm without cause in regard to these establishments; but the question must be asked—it is constantly asked by the public—what would happen if a rapidly spreading fire broke out in one of them? To say that in such a case a couple of thousand people could get out safely would be hazarding too much. The experiment has never been tried, that we know of, of hiving that number of persons—no difficult matter, and quite inexpensive as compared with the importance of the subject—to rush out at a signal as fast as they could, and thus *test* the efficiency of the disgorging process. At all events, the scenes at every theatre when the curtain falls, at every public hall, at every popular church, on every ferry-boat, testify to the fact that a crowd is not easily disposed of at ordinary times, and the experience of numerous cases proves that a frightened crowd blocks itself frantically within the danger it struggles to escape from.

There is needed more attention to the foregoing matters, and it is the duty of our authorities to see that attention given. Of course there are plenty of people who will say that what is now will do well enough for the future, as it has done well enough for the past. Such people are thoughtless, or do not fall into circumstances which bring them into danger. There is, on the other side of the question, a large mass of anxious and suffering persons who would hail any inquiry and consequent remedy with gratitude and delight. And there is yet another class who, thinking that while New-York is rich enough to be styled the metropolis of America, it should also be honorable enough to enforce the laws which are provided for the safety and welfare of their fellow-creatures.

ALL QUIET AT ROME.—As many anticipated the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome was effected without disorder. This gives reason for hopeful assurances that the whole question between the Pope and the Italian nation will be settled with kindly feelings on both sides, for had there been disturbances the whole matter would be complicated anew. Roman Catholics all over the world will be pleased to learn that all continues as it is now quiet at Rome.

DESTITUTION IN THE SOUTH.—We are glad to hear that some of the churches in this City propose to give some attention to devising means to mitigate the appalling destitution and suffering that exist in many parts of the Southern States. The *Examiner & Chronicle* of this City is directing the notice of the Baptists to the subject; and as that body has the most numerous membership of any denomination in the South, (the Methodists only excepted,) we should imagine that much might be accomplished. The journal in question publishes letters from clergymen and others in the Southern States who are cognizant of the facts, and they more than justify what we have heard on the subject through the secular Press. A gentleman who has undertaken to distribute supplies for the relief of the destitute in the Gulf States, writes from Georgia that he "finds the destitution truly appalling:"

> "There are thousands of widows and orphans in these States who must be fed and clothed by *charity*, or they must starve. Our State has done, through legislative aid, what it could; our cities are doing the same, and yet there are thousands unrelieved. Many are in tents all tattered and leaky; some are in shanties, but little better, and there are thousands who are destitute of blankets, clothing, shoes, &c. In New-York, which is the great commercial emporium of this country, the needed supplies might be raised, did they know the amount of actual suffering prevalent in the land."

Dr. CRAWFORD, of Kentucky, who has recently visited the States further South, makes some very painful statements about their condition of destitution and prostration. He begs the churches of the North to inquire into the facts, and come to the relief of their suffering brethren in the South. In Alabama alone there are twenty thousand widows and sixty thousand orphans, most of whom are dependent. In Georgia, it is said, there are fifty thousand persons who must receive aid. Dr. CRAWFORD says that prominent people in the South have been withheld from proclaiming the misery around them, "because bad men, even some calling themselves Christians, have already gloried in the hope of seeing the 'Southern chivalry' begging for bread"

We should like to see a movement to ameliorate this sad state of things—not only among the Baptist Churches of the City, but among the churches of all denominations throughout the Northern States. What could do more to break down prejudices, revive amity, and strengthen the bonds of fraternal affection, than the exhibition of a generous sympathy with those who, though lately in arms against us, are now touched to the heart with suffering? But, independently of all such considerations, we have an imperative duty in the premises, on the simple ground of a common humanity and Christianity.

WHERE IS HE?—Numerous items of intelligence reach this country as to where JAMES STEPHENS is. Some say here, and some say there, and some enthusiasts will probably add everywhere. Two stories, however, are so logical, and bear within them so unmistakable an air of truth, that we accept them as the real version of the actual facts of the case. One is that he is either in London or has not reached that village retreat as yet. The other is that he is in France or has not arrived therein. Can anything be more satisfactory? Nothing. For who can controvert either statement, or doubt the astuteness and deep knowledge of those who make them. One little trifle may be added. LOUIS NAPOLEON is a gentleman whose *politesse* is quite unimpeachable. But he draws a line in extending the hospitalities of his Empire to foreigners. He is especially sensitive as to inviting foreigners who intend to make trouble without his leave. And as arrivals without invitation never escape the Argus eyes of his police, and are followed by "invitations" to depart, we do not, on the whole, and remembering Mr. STEPHENS' intimate acquaintance with La Belle France, think that he has taken up his quarters there just at present.

HOMICIDES AND AFFRAYS.—The law in regard to concealed weapons is still in force, we believe; but, if the daily reports of our Police Courts are not in error, the carrying of such is not less general than before the law was enacted. There is needed some explanation of this fact. There are persons without number to whom a knife or a pistol or a slung-shot seems a necessary portion of their dress, and they are well known. In saloon fights or affrays on the streets these weapons are displayed without hesitation, and used. There could be a speedy stop put to this if in every case where weapons are drawn, the full punishment be meted out to the offender, and where lives are taken or wounds inflicted, the killed or wounded person be held of as much consequence as the assassin, and respect for law and public security of as much value as both put together. On this point it may be suggested that if all saloon-keepers were compelled to keep conspicuously displayed in their saloons a copy of the law, printed in two or three languages, there could be no mistake by those at least who can read as to the penalties which are provided for the especial benefit of rowdies.

LIGHTS IN NEW-YORK.—There is perceptible a very general decrease in the amount of light given by the public lamps of this City. There never has been sufficient, but the condition of the majority of streets is worse than ever. And yet coal is cheaper than for a long time past, and the profits of the contractors greater in proportion. Two things need looking after—the size of the burners and the quality of the gas. The burners are ridiculously small, their little jet of flame is hardly better than that of the glimmering rushlight of former times, while the yellowness of the flame renders what there is of little service. No city but ours would submit to this nuisance, and why should ours? Very soon the snow and ice will be upon the streets, and travel will become uncomfortable and even dangerous. But the danger will be rendered greater, the discomfort intensified, by a continuance of the pall of darkness in which the City is wrapped every night, and in which it would not be wrapped if contractors gave what they undertake to give and what we pay for—even pay for at the prices of war times!

BOREAS BENEVOLENT.—The mythological personage who is usually credited with fell designs against sailors and their craft, and who is lyrically styled "rude" and a "blustering railer," and hosts of other unpleasant things, is evidently deeply touched with benevolent feeling toward the trio of yachts speeding merrily across the wide ocean, for he has not ceased to give them a good push behind ever since they set out. Henceforth Boreas is neither "rude" nor blustering in the nomenclature of nautical knowing ones, but rather of the zephyr's nature, soft and mild. Wherein he has entitled himself to sentiments of the most profound consideration from the numerous friends who are thinking of the New-York yachts at sea.

THE FRENCH ARMY.—Reports say that the French army is to be raised to a million and a quarter men. The number is either too large or too small. If the object be to hold Europe *in terrorem*, the number is far short of what the occasion would require. The manner in which France has assumed to be the arbiter of European affairs has become distasteful to other nations, and the recent course of events in Germany and in Mexico has removed much of the prestige upon which NAPOLEON was wont to rely. If the welfare of France is to be conserved, on the other hand, the burdening of her population with a vast number of men, useless in all the arts of peace, and whose maintenance goes indeed far toward crippling the nation, does not accord with the Emperor's rumored designs, and from this point of view his increase of military is far too great.

TRAGEDY, FARCE OR WHAT IS IT?—The latest information from Mexico apparently changes the aspect of affairs in that country as contrasted with the state of things previously reported. That the Archduke MAXIMILIAN felt deeply affronted by the French Emperor sending Gen. CASTELNAU to demand his abdication is undoubtedly true, since we have the most positive assurances of the fact from credible persons lately connected with the Archduke's household. He made no secret of his feelings, spoke directly about it, and went even so far that while residing at Orizaba, at the private house of Don MARIA BRINGAS, he discharged the Guard of Honor which the French Commandant of the place put at his disposal, and had actually ceased all intercourse with the official representatives of France. This was, of course, equivalent to a formal renunciation and repudiation of the French protectorate and, as the Empire itself was only a creature of France, this course of MAXIMILIAN could only be construed as preliminary to his speedy exit. Other facts that have come to our knowledge pointed to the same result. Most of his personal effects had been packed and sent out of the country, even a collection of Mexican indigenous plants, made by the Archduke himself during his ramblings in the country. The furniture and many other valuables, even his plate for table service, and the rich State coach presented to him by the City of Milan, in Lombardy, when returning thence from his post of Governor, he left behind, with directions that all these should be sold to pay the debts he had incurred in renovating and enlarging the Castle of Chapultepec and the Palace at the City of Mexico. The chief of his household had packed, for shipment, plate sufficient to set a table for fifty persons. As soon as the Archduke became aware of this he ordered it to be returned and to be sold after his departure, like the rest and for the same purpose. Considering all these facts, and taking into view the pitiable condition of Archduchess CHARLOTTE at Miramar, her disordered state of mind consequent upon the complete failure of all her hopes and ambition, there were certainly tragic elements enough in this collapse of the Imperial scheme.

And now, again, we are constrained to ask: should it all have been a farce? The Vera Cruz correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, whose letter was telegraphed hither and published in our columns yesterday, seems to insinuate as much, and from other sources the rumor reaches us, as if the whole proceeding of MAXIMILIAN, as heretofore made public, was mere intrigue to arouse to activity in his favor of the clerical party and those other portions of the Mexican people, native and foreign, who have a personal interest in maintaining the Empire. He is called a successful "gold-seeker;" that by his adroit movements he got a large amount of money, some putting the figures as high as twenty-five million of dollars, besides the united support of three of the best Mexican Generals—MEJIA, MIRAMON and MARQUEZ; that he is already on his way back to the City of Mexico to resume the reins of government, and so forth. Whether all this is meant in earnest or only as a *coup de feu*, just as an expiring candle flickers up lustily once more just before going out, we are not as yet in a position to know. So much, however, we may be permitted to assume, that, as between the Archduke and his French protectors, the breach seems to be complete. Some of those who followed MAXIMILIAN from Miramar, and remained with him until lately discharged, frankly say that the greatest obstacles to his success were the presence of French and Austrian troops, who, by their exactions, and sometimes even extreme cruel measures, exasperated the people against them, and, of course, also against him whose authority they pretended to uphold. It may be that, persuaded by the Church dignitaries and his new Mexican Generals, he will try to cut loose entirely from all foreign support, and thus attempt to rally Mexico around him by Mexican help alone. But we have a presentiment that he will, that he must fail. The complete success of the republican cause in Mexico is only a question of time, and, whether supported by French bayonets or native troops, a Mexican Empire under a foreign Prince can have as little chance of growth as an orange tree planted on the icy rocks of Spitzbergen.

PRUSSIA, HANOVER AND BRUNSWICK.—As the King of Hanover stolidly refuses to treat with Prussia for the cession of his dominions, like the Elector of Hesse, and as, in consequence of this refusal many Hanoverians, and especially the nobility, proclaim that their allegiance due to King GEORGE V. was not legally transferred to Prussia by the result of the late war, Prussia has made repeated attempts to overcome the difficulty. As a means of coercion the first step taken was the confiscation of the entire private property of the King of Hanover, even down to his horses and carriages, which he had left behind him, and through third parties it was communicated to King GEORGE, now residing at Hietzing, near Vienna, that if he would return the money sent by him to London at the outbreak of the war, his property would be restored to him. But the stubborn King declined to yield to this application of force. The Prussian Government then took another way to accomplish its purpose. Through the Austrian Government Count BISMARCK offered the King of Hanover to transfer the Duchy of Brunswick to the Hanoverian Crown Prince, ERNEST AUGUST, with all rights of sovereignty compatible with the forthcoming constitution of the North German Confederacy, if the King would consent to acknowledge, and submit to, the logic of accomplished facts, and renounce his claim to the crown of Hanover. But he was not to be lured from his position by any such attempt of bribery. He immediately replied that Brunswick was governed by its own hereditary Duke, that the King always respects the rights of other sovereigns, and only wished that all kings would do the same; and that, in the event of a failure of heirs to the ducal crown of Brunswick, the right of succession belongs already to the Royal House of Hanover, and, therefore, cannot now be drawn into question. To this rather indignant response, Prussia made no answer, and pocketed the implied insult. Judging from this characteristic *intermezzo*, we should rather think, that in the stubborn King of Hanover, the King of Prussia has met his Roland for an Oliver.

Of another not less interesting fact we are also informed. Shortly after the close of the German war it was stated that to compensate the capital city of Hanover for the compulsory absence of the Royal family, the Crown Prince of Prussia would reside there as the Viceroy of King WILLIAM I. It is now stated, and with a positiveness that makes it almost a certainty, that the Crown Princess, daughter of Queen VICTORIA, sternly refused to live in a country which has been forcibly taken from a cousin of her mother and an English Prince.

THE RAILROADS OF THE WORLD.—Mr. R. D. BAXTER lately presented to the Royal Statistical Society of London a paper on the railroads of the world, the most interesting part of which is, that the United States, in the number of miles of railway in operation and under construction, is far ahead of the whole of Europe combined, Europe, Great Britain included, having but about 42,000 miles, while we in this country have 48,860 miles of railroad, of which near thirty-five thousand miles are in active operation. Mr. BAXTER estimates that if the transportation of merchandise were now, as of old, confined to common roads and canals, its cost would be £108,000,000 sterling, while now, by railway, the cost is only thirty-six million pounds sterling—so much have railroads contributed to the increase of trade by cheapening freight and shortening the time consumed in the transfer. France seems to be about ten years behind England in the matter of railroads, for while England had about 8,200 miles in active operation already in the year 1855, France has reached that number (8,134 miles) only with the close of the year 1865. Mr. BAXTER seems well pleased with the system of railroad management in Belgium, where 352 miles were built by the State. By creating a sinking fund, the State will be able to pay off the railway debt by 1884, from whence the surplus revenue from railroads will form a regular income of the State Treasury, and thus lessen the burden of taxation to the people.

THE EXCISE LAWS—It is rumored that the Court of Appeals will affirm the constitutionality of the Excise Law of last session of the New-York Legislature, by at least six to one.

THE PRESENTATION FESTIVAL.—The directors of this enterprise say that all money, as soon as received, is deposited in the Eighth National Bank, and all payments for articles purchased, or other expenses, are made out of the funds so deposited by check of N. H. DAVIS, agent of the institution, indorsed by them. A committee, consisting of three gentlemen of the Ladies' Advisory Committee, purchase all the articles to be presented, and a committee, composed of Major-Gen. VAN VLIET, Quartermaster-General of the Department of New-York; Major-Gen. BARLOW, Secretary of State; ANDREW WARNER, Esq., Secretary of the Bank for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; WILLIAM ORTON, President of the American Telegraph Company, and JOHN H. WHITE, Esq., Counselor-at-law, will have direction of the manner of distribution.

MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.—EDWIN BOOTH has volunteered to appear on Monday night in "The Stranger," at the Winter Garden, for the benefit of this fund. Mr. STUART gives the house free of charge, and Miss IDA VERNON and the other artists also volunteer. There should be an immense house. Mr. BOOTH is, we think, a member of New-York Lodge, No. 330.

Musical.

STEINWAY HALL.—The sixteenth Sunday Concert, under the direction of Messrs. H. L. BATEMAN and L. F. HARRISON, takes place at this spacious establishment to-night, (Sunday.) We have commended these entertainments on many occasions, and can only repeat now that in quality, quantity and cheapness, they are the best ever offered to the public. They do not follow any stereotyped plan. Every programme differs from its predecessors, both orchestrally and vocally. The *repertoire* of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS seems to be inexhaustible, and fortunately there are so many rising singers that there is no lack of variety in this department. There are twelve numbers on the programme to-night, equally divided between the orchestra and the soloists. The latter are Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN, an artiste who is always acceptable in the concert room; Mr. CHANDON, a recent arrival from Germany, where the gentleman enjoys a reputation; and Mr. EOCKELMAN, a pianist of considerable ability. The orchestral pieces are the overtures to "Euryanthe" and "Stradella;" the andante from SCHUBERT's Symphony in C, the Scherzo from MENDELSSOHN's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and Selections from ROSSINI's "William Tell." The programme could hardly be improved.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A FUGITIVE THIEF ARRESTED.—A telegraphic dispatch was received yesterday from Morristown, Penn., ordering the arrest of CHARLES DURANT, a Frenchman, 24 years of age, and a photographer, who had stolen $150 worth of clothing from the Exchange Hotel, at that place. Acting on this information, Detectives VAUGHAN and NIVEN succeeded in tracing out and arresting DURAND. When informed of the charges preferred against him, the prisoner agreed to go back to Pennsylvania and so gave no trouble, and he was accordingly taken back by the midnight train. DURAND is not a professional thief, having been in partnership at Morristown with another man who stole considerable property from him. DURAND preferred a charge against his partner, who was arrested. The complainant pitied the condition of the thief, so went his bail, which was duly forfeited by the scamp absconding. DURAND's property was all sold to pay the bail, and he stole the clothing to get away from a town where he had been rudely dealt with. A rather strange streak of fortune.

KILLED WITH A GLUE POT.—In last Sunday's TIMES a paragraph appeared to the effect that EDWARD BAKER had been knocked down by a fellow workman with a glue pot and seriously injured. The occurrence took place on the 8th inst., at a carpenter's shop in Laurens-street, and the assailant was HENRY A. NASH The injured man died of the wounds so received on Friday night last at his residence, No. 319 Third-street. When the fact of BAKER's death was made known at the Coroner's office yesterday morning by a relative, he made a very singular statement. It appears that the deceased was removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Police immediately after the occurrence, and was allowed to remain at that institution all night without any care whatever. The next day BAKER was found wildly wandering through Twenty-sixth street, partially unconscious, he having been allowed to leave the Hospital. His friends took him home, where death at length ensued. An inquest will be held by Coroner GOVER. NASH was arrested at the time of the affray, and is yet in custody.

SKATING.—There was excellent skating on all the ponds in the vicinity of the City yesterday. Central Park was alive with those who delight in this slippery amusement, and the private skating parks were equally crowded. On nearly all the street cars the skating flag was carried, and as a consequence, every car running parkward was crowded until dark. Greater facilities for skating have never been offered to New-Yorkers, than are offered this Winter, and the ice was never in better condition than yesterday. At Central Park several experts entertained the spectators for a long time with their gyrations. The day was mild and pleasant, and the enjoyment of the young people was extreme. The skating carnival having been thus happily inaugurated, may be expected to be of long continuance. Brooklyn was equally favored, and the several popular skating parks in the suburbs were crowded with bevies of fair maids and jovial youngsters, laughing, skating, sliding and tumbling to their heart's delight.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF CHLOROFORM.—On Thursday noon, RICHARD E. SNOWDEN, of No. 126 Perry-street, left his wife to go down town. At 5:30 o'clock the same afternoon, his father-in-law found SNOWDEN dead in a hay-loft at No. 710 Washington-street, with a handkerchief saturated with chloroform, and an ounce-bottle, which had evidently contained the chloroform, by his side. It appears that deceased had been suffering for some time from neuralgia, and was in the habit of using chloroform to deaden the pain, despite the wishes of his wife and friends, and it is supposed that he had been using the contents of the vial when the deadly effects of the drug manifested themselves and death was the result. Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday, when the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Mr. SNOWDEN was a native of this City, and 30 years of age.

RAILROAD AGENTS AT CASTLE GARDEN.—The report of Mr. [illegible], one of the Commissioners of Emigration, made upwards of a year ago, charged that frauds were perpetrated on the emigrants arriving at Castle Garden by the agents of the several railroad companies. The last Legislature appointed a Commission to investigate the matter, and on Friday the first session of the Commission was held. Several railroad agents were examined, among them Mr. JOHN L. DALY, of the New-York Central, Mr. JOHN McDONALD, of the Pennsylvania Central, and Mr. C. H. VAN NESS, of the Erie roads. These gentlemen testified that the management of railroad matters at Castle Garden was generally very good, and satisfactory to both the emigrants and the Companies. Occasionally a fraud was committed by the agents, and slight errors were sometimes manifested, but these were always corrected as soon as made known. The Commission will set again previous to the next session of the Legislature.

THE WALKER-STREET FIRE—TWO MORE BODIES RECOVERED.—Yesterday morning the laborers employed in removing the debris at the ruins of the Walker-street fire, discovered the charred and partially decomposed remains of one of the missing men, which were removed to the Sixth Ward Station-house. Subsequently the body of another of the men was recovered, being all that are missing. With the exception of Mr. BIRMINGHAM's body none of the remains could be recognized by the individual families, they only having the melancholy certainty of their friend's deaths to relieve the terrible suspense hitherto sustained. Inquests will be held to-day by Coroner WILDEY.

JUVENILE THIEVES ARRESTED.—Capt. WILLIAMSON, of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, reports the arrest of eight boy thieves, who have been in the habit of stealing whatever loose articles they could lay their hands on, and snatching ladies' portemonnaies. It appears that these young thieves were regularly banded together, and hunted in couples. These arrests are made with a view to the stoppage of these nefarious acts. One of the boys now in custody is supposed to be the one who seized Mrs. MOORE's pocket-book, containing $300, and ran off with it.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE PROJECTED MASONIC TEMPLE IN BROOKLYN.—The Masonic Fraternity of this city, have, for some years past, been discussing the feasibility of erecting an edifice to be used for Masonic purposes, while at the same time it was proposed to make a paying institution by so constructing the first and second floors as to adapt them for meeting-rooms, lecture-rooms and stores, from which it was anticipated a handsome revenue could be derived. A meeting was held at the Atheneum, in Atlantic-street, last evening, for the purpose of bringing the subject more prominently before the general public, but as the attendance was limited, it was concluded to defer official proceedings until after the holidays. On the suggestion of the Chairman, however, Mr. HARVEY FARRINGTON, several members expressed their views, and there was not one who was not heartily in favor of the project, and the hope was expressed that the temple would be a monument when completed which would not only be an honor to the fraternity but a credit to the City of Brooklyn, which not very long since was looked upon merely as the bedchamber of New-York. The erection of the Academy of Music was alluded to as the first enterprise which tended to raise Brooklyn to some prominence. The temple would aid in raising the city to still greater importance. In relation to the progress made with the work, the Chairman states that last Winter some enthusiastic members went to the Legislature and procured the passage of an act incorporating the Masonic Temple Association. The capital stock was originally fixed at $300,000, and a Board of twenty-five Trustees was named. Provision was made that a new set should be elected in the month of July, which was done. The charter having been procured and the organization legalized, they commenced work, but the heat of Summer and the Fall election not being favorable to the enterprise, very little was done; but now, without having exactly made any exertions, stock to the amount of $22,000 had been subscribed. The cost of the building was estimated at $200,000, and the belief was expressed that the whole could be raised, if members of the Fraternity would take an active part in the matter. The total number of Masons in Brooklyn was estimated at 3,500, and with the energetic aid of those there could be no failure. Remarks were made by Messrs. HARVEY FARRINGTON, J. D. McKENZIE, JOSEPH COUCH, Dr. J. B. JONES and several others, when the meeting adjourned to the second Tuesday in January.

MINIATURE PARKS ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The subject of forming miniature parks on the Heights has been discussed in private circles and in the local papers for some years past, the project mostly favored being to throw open the spaces opposite Middagh, Cranberry, Orange, Clark and Pineapple streets, from Columbia-street to the steep bank which separates Furman-street from the Heights. The spaces were originally opened as streets, but have been occupied by private parties, who now claim payment as the original owners. Application was made to the Legislature at its last session, and an act was passed opening these streets, and appointing a Commission to fence in and improve the grounds for the use and benefit of the public. During the past week the Commissioners appointed under the above act submitted their report before the full Bench of the Supreme Court, upon an appeal from the awards of the Commissioners, who allowed the occupants of the lands taken the sum of six cents each for their interest in the premises, on the ground that the streets were dedicated to public use and that the parties holding them had no right to do so. A number of the occupants of the land appealed from the report of the Commissioners and the order of the Court at the Special Term confirming the same. The matter was argued at length on both sides, and the papers, which were voluminous, were submitted to the Court. The question is a very important one to property owners on the Heights, who will be compelled to pay the greatest share of the expenses of the improvement. If the Commissioners' report is sustained, the expense will be comparatively small; but if, as the parties who have possession claim, they are entitled to be paid as for property they own absolutely, as building lots, &c., then the cost of the land will be upward of $150,000.

SUMMARY.—The argument in the case of HENRY COBB *vs.* The Kings County Board of Canvassers was had in the Supreme Court yesterday, but no decision was rendered. COBB claims to have been elected Superintendent of the Poor over F. C. KIRBY, but the Canvassers declined to declare him elected, on the ground that there was no vacancy to fill at the late election. Hence the action.....A temporary injunction having some time since been granted on the application of Mr. L. VAN BOKKELIN, a property-owner on Greene-avenue, restraining the Brooklyn City Railroad Company from laying tracks and running a railroad through said avenue, the matter was brought before Judge BENEDICT, of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, under an order directed to the Company, requiring them to appear and show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. After argument of counsel, the papers were submitted to the Court....The house of Mrs. ADAMS, corner of Gates and Tompkins avenues, was feloniously entered a few nights since, and robbed of a ladies' gold hunting-case watch, chain and pin, and a gentleman's silver watch, with which the thief escaped....FREDERICK DOUGLASS is in Brooklyn, the guest of Mr. EDWIN A. STUDWELL.....PATRICK GALLAGHER was killed by being run over by a car in Pacific, near Pearsall-street, on Friday.....A colored lad named WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, was yesterday committed by Justice CORNWELL to await the action of the Grand Jury, on the charge of breaking into the Union Congregational Church with the intention of stealing hymn-books and Bibles there deposited.

THE CITIZENS' GAS COMPANY AND THE ASSESSORS.—The Citizens' Gaslight Company of South Brooklyn have brought an action in the Kings County Supreme Court, against the City Assessors, to compel them to review their action in the assessment of taxes upon that Corporation. The Assessors this year assessed the Company on capital stock, $1,000,000—deducting the assessed value of their real estate, $214,000. They assessed the balance at $725,000 as personal property, according to the statute. The Company claim that instead of deducting the assessed value of the real estate that the Assessors should deduct the entire amount stated by them to have been paid for real estate, ($847,282,) which they admitted included the cost of their pipes lying under the streets. The case was argued by counsel on both sides, and the papers submitted to the Court.

Departing from the Old Paths.

BROOKLYN, Sunday, Dec. 9, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was baptised and confirmed in the Episcopal Church, and for forty years have attended her services every Sunday. I thought I knew the prayer book by heart, and that I should always be at home in a Church edifice where that *form of sound words* was used in the worship of the Divine Majesty. But I was mistaken. I have just returned from the afternoon service at Trinity Church, and I must confess that either my prayer book is too old or that some new Rubrics have been adopted by the Church of which I have not heard. My book says the service shall be begun by the minister; there, it is commenced by the processional hymn. Are we going to become Congregationalists and leave every minister to alter the book at his discretion? All through the service the bowings and the turnings are so frequent that before long Dr. VINTON should introduce (more Romano) a master of ceremonies to have every thing done "decently and in order." Some of the younger members of the congregation were particularly prominent by their conspicuous bowings and genuflexions. I saw one young man (aged about twenty) deliberately cross himself with a devotional air which would have done credit to St. Patrick. I saw two others bow to the altar both on entering and on leaving Church. At the close of the prayers the noble collection of hymns is completely ignored, and *after the benediction* another processional hymn is sung by the retiring choir. As I said before, I don't see anything of these things in my prayer book, but perhaps I have been asleep, or it may be that while men slept the enemy has sown tares among the wheat. Are we to have a *Revival* of ceremony, (to use the language of our Methodist brethren,) or are we going back to the days before those *foolish men*, CRANMER, RIDLEY and LATIMER?

OLD CHURCHMAN.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

The Racing Season in the North—Retrospect of the Jerome Park, Paterson and Hoboken Fall Meetings.

NO. II.

The Fall racing was inaugurated by the Hudson County Association, on the Hoboken Course, who held their Fall meeting on the 13th and 14th September. The great success which had attended this meeting in the Spring led the sanguine managers to believe that they could command large fields of horses and immense attendances of spectators by the offering of paltry purses, but the result convinced them of the suicidal policy of illiberality in racing management. With the rich purses and stakes of the Jerome Park and Paterson meetings in open view and close at hand, owners of racehorses declined to enter them for the insignificant prizes at Hoboken, and by doing so, run the risk of a breakdown or defeat. The consequence was, beyond the home-stable of Col. McDANIELS and that of Dr. WELDON, who is always willing to run his horses to promote sport, even if certain of being defeated, there were few horses to compete for the few purses offered, and the meeting proved a decided failure. Had the management waited until after the more important meetings above named, they would have had a far better chance of success. On the first day *Nannie Craddock* opened the ball by winning the hurdle races, for which her old antagonists *Zigzag* and *Gen. Williams*, with *Seacaucus* and *Lady Wolf*, started. A mile dash, for a purse of $200, brought a field of six horses, Col. McDANIELS starting two out of his stable, *Blackbird* and *Lady Blessington*; the Canadian stable had *Richmond*; Dr. WELDON had *Knighthood*, and these, with *Lady Dan Bryant*, made up the field. McDANIELS' pair were the favorites against the field, *Lady Blessington* being most thought of, for her trainer thought she could not lose; *Richmond* was next in favor, and *Knighthood* the lowest in estimation and in the pools. The favorite was never in the race, which seemed half way up the homestretch to be reduced to a match between the two grays, *Richmond* and *Fordham*, when unexpectedly *Knighthood*, who had been laying some lengths behind, came like an arrow from the bow, chopped them both down, and won a very fast run race by a length in the remarkably quick time of 1:45¼. Determined not to let the grass grow under his feet, the philosophic trainer of *Knighthood* started him in the ensuing race, which was mile heats for a $250 purse, and in which his only opponent was *Lady Blessington*. Her ladyship won the first heat, apparently on sufferance, for the game little horse took the next two, the mare pulling up dead lame in the third heat.

The second day commenced with the Steeple Chase, which *Nannie Craddock* added to her previous day's triumph; *Zigzag* refusing to accept the heavy weight imposed on him, not starting in the race. A dash of two miles and a half brought out *Knighthood*, *Lady Dan Bryant* and *Victoria*; the latter a mare of unknown pedigree, and whose performances are not likely to immortalize her on the turf. The race was won by *Knighthood*, who thus achieved a triple victory, and proved himself a game and honest horse. *Richmond* had no difficulty in beating *Blackbird* and *Lady Dan Bryant* in the beaten horse purse, mile heats, and this brought a poor meeting to a conclusion.

In the history of the American turf, the 25th September, 1866, will ever be memorable, for on that day was the inauguration meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park, Fordham, commenced. The laying out and construction of a race course has hitherto been the work of a numerous and wealthy Association, but in this instance was accomplished by the energy, enterprise and magnificent liberality of one man, the gentleman whose name it appropriately bears. Without aid or coöperation he at his own pecuniary risk and outlay, purchased the land upon which the beautiful course is located, and triumphing successfully over the natural difficulties and disadvantages of the ground, by indomitable perseverance eventually accomplished his great object in the formation of the most perfect racing park, with accessories in the shape of stables, grand stands, &c., on the entire continent of America. Not until his work was done did he ask for or accept coöperation, and then with unexampled generosity, having laid the foundation of an institution that will long exert a powerful interest on the future of the American turf, and materially contribute to the attractions and advantages of the City of New-York, he voluntarily surrendered into the hands of the newly-organized American Jockey Club, the management and direction of the noble enterprise he had established, and subsided into the retirement of a private member. Gratifying, therefore, in the highest degree, alike to the well-wisher of the turf and to Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME, the liberal gentleman in question, must have been the unprecedented and superbly brilliant success which attended the opening meeting of the American Jockey Club in Jerome Park in September last. The glorious array of beauty, fashion and intellect which crowded the magnificent stands on the opening day seemed to be the expression of the approbation and gratitude of the leading classes of society in the Empire City, and the skies themselves, bright and beautiful in the golden sunshine, looked approvingly on the scene. Our business, however, at this time is more immediately with the racing itself, and to its review we must now address ourselves.

The first day's proceedings commenced with a dash race of a mile and a quarter for three-year-olds, for which six started, viz.: *Bayswater*, *Local*, *Tisdale*, *Ripley*, *Delegate* and *Tom Woolfolk*. *Bayswater* had shown such high racing form at the Saratoga meeting, that he was backed against the field, and there being in reality only one good race-horse in the lot, *Local*, he had no difficulty in beating them. Then followed the great event of the meeting, and perhaps of the entire racing season, viz., the Inauguration Stakes for all ages, four-mile heats; $200 entrance, with $5,000 added by the Jockey Club. For this momentous race there were twenty-nine entries, but many of these had gone amiss, others broken down, and some again of such inferior quality as to render their staying in the stable advisable. There were consequently only four left to do battle for the rich prize. *Kentucky*, owned by Messrs. TRAVERS and OSGOOD; *Fleetwing*, belonging to Messrs. FORBES and JEROME; Mr. WATSON'S *Onward*, and Mr. ALEXANDER'S *Idlewild*. Until up to the Saturday before the race it was expected that Mr. ALEXANDER's famous horse *Asteroid*, the great champion of the Western turf, as *Kentucky* was of the Eastern, would be a sure starter, as he had arrived, and was in active training. Indeed, the deep interest attached to this race was centured in the meeting of these two renowned cracks, and each of them had a strong body of partisans. *Asteroid* had never lost a heat or a race, and his tremendous two mile heat race with *Loadstone* at Louisville, run in 3:36¾, 3:38, (running the first mile of the second heat in 1:44,) stamped him as a wonderful game and fast horse. On the other hand *Kentucky* had won all his engagements excepting one, (when he was beaten by *Norfolk* in the Derby when notoriously amiss,) in such hollow style, that he had never been fairly extended, or as his friends maintained, "had his head straightened." But the anticipations of those who were eagerly looking for the meeting between these two great racers were doomed to disappointment, for *Asteroid's* fore leg gave way in his gallop three days before the race, and he was unable to start. *Kentucky's* only opponents were, therefore, the three above named, *Idlewild*, ridden by Old ABE, *Fleetwing*, by SMITH, and in the second heat by ABE, *Onward*, by McCLAURG, and *Kentucky* by that most accomplished of American jockeys, CHARLES LITTLEFIELD. *Kentucky* won in two heats in 7:35—7:41½, without having been obliged to display his powers to the utmost. *Fleetwing*, thanks to ABE's fine riding, beat *Onward* for second place, and *Idlewild* was distanced in the first heat.

The unfavorable weather that followed rendered a postponement necessary, and it was not until the 1st of October that the sport was resumed. The nursery stakes, for two-year olds, (twenty-nine entries,) was the first event, and was contested by Mr. MORRIS' flyer *Ruthless*, Mr. BELMONT's imported *Maid of Honor*, Mr. CAMERON's *Hampton Court*, Mr. READ's *Breckenridge* colt, and Mr. McDANIELS' *Planet*, filly. *Ruthless* won in the fast time, for a heavy track, of 1:49; *Maid of Honor* second. The two-mile heat race produced a most exciting contest between *Arcola*, *Delaware*, *Julius* and *Knighthood*. *Arcola* won the first heat, but tired in the second, the pace being too fast for him in the heavy ground, and *Delaware* won it. The latter now became a hot favorite, and *Arcola* was friendless. The pace in the second heat was very poor, which just suited *Arcola*, who was ridden by LITTLEFIELD in the most artistic and masterly style, for he waited patiently with him in the rear until fairly into the homestretch, when he called upon him, and riding him resolutely won the race by a neck. *Richmond* won a selling race from two worthless scrubs, and *Aldebaran* carried off the three-mile dash race, each 100 pounds up, beating *Camax*, *Idlewild*, *Fleetwing* and *Loadstone*.

The third day commenced with a hurdle race, won by *Citadel*, *Zigzag* starting but never running a yard to win, owing to the absurd decision of the Club, that a horse entering for a race must start, even if they refuse to accept the weights imposed upon them. In this case *Zigzag* had to give the winner 14 pounds; and the owner of the former, knowing his inability to do so, but still compelled to run him, very naturally declined to distress his horse by trying to win. We hope to see this unprecedented and arbitrary rule done away with. The Jerome Stakes for three-year olds, was won by Mr. ALEXANDER's *Watson* in two heats, he having only *Utrica*, *Enchantress* and *Local* to beat. *Luther* won the dash race of a mile and three-quarters easily beating *Loadstone* and *Knighthood*.

The fourth and last day was equally as brilliant as its commencement, there being four highly interesting races. The first, of mile heats, *Bayswater* won, beating *Richmond*, *Delaware* and *Ripley* with ease. *Luther* again won a dash race of a mile and an eighth, *Richmond*, *Local* and *Tinsdale* being his opponents. Then came a match between Mr. A. BELMONT's *Maid of Honor* and Messrs. FORBES and JEROME's *Redwing*, the winner of the Saratoga stakes, for $1,000, three-quarters of a mile. Each party was sanguine; the home stable relying on the quickness of getting off of *Redwing*, and the Valley Spring division (the *Maid* is trained along with Mr. WATSON's horses) sanguine in the great turn of speed of their young one. The result showed the latter party had most grounds for their confidence, for *Maid of Honor* after once getting into her stride, fairly outpaced her and won by a couple of lengths in 1:21, or at the rate of 1:48 to the mile. Then came the grand national handicap, the great wind-up race of the meeting. Seventeen horses were handicapped, and the following five accepted and started, viz.: *Kentucky*, 6 years, 124 pounds; *Aldebaran*, 6 years, 105 pounds; *Onward*, 4 years, 104 pounds; *Luther*, 4 years, 100 pounds and *Nannie Butler*, 4 years, 100 pounds. Here was *Kentucky* giving 24 pounds away to *Luther* and *Butler*, 20 pounds to such a good horse as *Onward*, and 19 pounds to the game *Aldebaran*; a great performance truly, if he accomplished it. The race was two miles and three-quarters, and *Onward* made the running for over three-quarters of a mile, *Kentucky* pulling hard, lying second. Here LITTLEFIELD let out his horse and passing *Onward* as if standing, he cut out the work, making the pace fast, with *Aldebaran* in hot pursuit. The race lay between these two, and despite the great difference in weight, was never actually in doubt, for *Kentucky* was never reached, and won with plenty to spare by two lengths in 5:04. The great champion racer changed hands after this race, Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME became his purchaser at the alleged princely price of $40,000. In our next article we shall review the Fall meetings at Paterson, Hoboken, and the amateur day's racing at Jerome Park.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.

Pleasant Appeals to the Charitable—Homes for the Homeless—Help for the Needy—Aid to the Indigent—Blessings for All.

THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

The great charitable Fair in aid of the Union Home and School for the education and maintenance of the children of our soldiers and sailors was opened on Monday last, in the large hall at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. Apart from the charitable purpose which visitors will minister to by their going, the Fair, as a collection of interesting things to be looked at, will well repay the trifling outlay for admission. Since the opening day the hall has been well patronized by all classes of citizens, for all are deeply interested in its success. The handsome decorations of the hall and of the tables are quite attractive, and no less so the smiling faces of the good ladies who preside; and he who is proof against their winning ways in soliciting custom for their wares, must be crusty to the last degree, and deserves to be the owner of an empty purse, as he must be of an empty heart. The preparations for the great Festival which is to follow the Fair are progressing most satisfactorily to all interested. The distribution of the $100,000 in prizes is advertised to take place on Saturday evening, Dec. 22; but it is difficult to see how the truly gigantic labors of the Committee can be got through by that time. The public, so many of whom are directly interested, having purchased tickets, ought not therefore to be disappointed if it be found necessary to delay the drawing till New Year's Day or thereabout.

For several days past, indeed it might be said, ever since the opening of the list, the office at No. 616 Broadway has been besieged by applicants for tickets. Yesterday and the day before, so great was the pressure upon the clerks—some twenty of whom are employed—that many hundred persons had to go away unable to find somebody disengaged to take their money from them. Time must of course be allowed to give the wished-for opportunity to all so disposed, who are desirous to secure $10,000 in greenbacks, or that splendid country residence in Westchester County, or the houses and lots, or the carriage and horses, or the grand piano, or the sets of diamonds, or the paid-up life insurance policy, or any other of the hundred thousand good things to be given away with the blessings of the orphan children.

It is almost unnecessary to repeat that the festival will be all that it promises to be; the names of the lady managers set out in the handbills which flood the streets, and the advertisements which flood the newspapers, are sufficient guarantee of that. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will provide the harmonies, and the Committee will provide all that they have promised, just as surely and as satisfactorily. Mr. N. H. DAVIS, the agent for the Home and School, is present and active at the office all day long, and prompt to afford information to all comers, and they are legion, as they ought to be.

MASONIC FAIR.

The great Masonic Fair in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund, is now open at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Crosby streets. The objects of the charity have special claims upon the Fraternity, and appeal forcibly to all the charitable. It is proposed, aided by the funds raised in this way, to erect an asylum for the widows and orphans, the aged and indigent. The collection of covetable things is large and supremely tempting. The tables are handsomely arranged, the attendants are bewitching, and visitors will find this a pleasant place to go to, and a safe one, with any sum of money not exceeding $50. If you are known to have more than that about you, the ladies will buzz around you like bees, and you will go home as sweet as if you had bought honey with your money.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH FAIR, FESTIVAL AND PROMENADE CONCERT.

The Fair and Festival at St. Stephen's Church, entrance on Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, near Third-avenue, began several days since, and will conclude this evening with a promenade concert, directed by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS. The Fair has been eminently successful, and the closing performances were highly attractive. The proceeds of the entertainment and sales are to be employed in meeting the heavy expenses lately incurred in the improvement and redecoration of this beautiful church.

THE WILSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

A fair for the benefit of the Wilson Industrial School was opened at the new City Assembly Rooms on Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, on Thursday evening, and it is agreeable to record that, notwithstanding the many claimants for charity presenting themselves in the agreeable guise of fair and festival, this meritorious institution has found a fair share of patronage. The exhibition of choice articles for sale, was excellent in character, as proven by the number of ready purchasers they found. The "Annunciation," the fine painting by VON SCHUNDEL, which was kindly loaned by its owner, LEGRAND LOCKWOOD, Esq., was an object of special attractiveness. At the close of the festival last evening, the children of the school gave a pleasing exhibition of their drill.

SACRED CONCERT.

A grand sacred concert will be given to-morrow evening at Saint Gabriel's Church, East Thirty-seventh-street, commencing at 8 o'clock. The attendance will no doubt be large as the list of artists given promises that the occasion shall be a most interesting one. Among those named are Mlle. Plodowska, prima donna; Signor Limberti, tenore; Signor Bellini, baritone; Signor Paolicchi, basso, and Signor Antonia Mora, Maestro; and those are to be assisted by the Chorus Troupe of the Italian Opera, by the generous permission of Max Maratzek, Esq.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, YORKVILLE.

The lady patrons of this charitable institution open a fair at the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, No. 57 Essex-street, near Grand, over Essex Market, to-morrow, which will be continued till New-Year's Day. The directors of the fair have been most zealous and industrious in their efforts to make the fair attractive, and its object being to add to the comforts of the Orphans' Home, must insure it a most liberal patronage. The tables will be well stocked with every variety of Christmas gifts and New-Year presents, that happy parents may at one and the same time, by the generous outlay of a few shillings, bring pleasure to the hearts of their own little ones, and comforts to the home of the fatherless.

HARLEM FESTIVAL.

The lady members of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church at Harlem will hold a charity fair in the new National Hall, Harlem, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. This beautiful new hall will be handsomely decorated with flags and evergreens, and the tables will present an endless variety of good things to suit everybody, especial attention being given to the longings of the little folks, whose appetites are proverbially rapacious from at least a month before Christmas until after pudding on New Year's Day.

The proceeds of the Fair are to be applied to the furnishing of the new church to be built in Harlem early in the Spring of next year, and for the erection of which funds have been already raised, the site chosen and the plans selected.

There are many other fairs, festivals and like charitable gatherings of the kind-hearted, coming off or about to come off, and equally deserving of commendatory notice as those named, but as there are limits to the giving abilities of the most charitable, so is there to the space of the journal, however desirous to be liberal with all. Space is the newspaper's pocket.

THE ALLEGED WHISKY FRAUDS.

A Detective's Discoveries—Testimony of Wm. R. Manley, J. A. Hopke and Inspector Cocheu.

The examination in the case of the United States *vs.* DEVLIN, TILTON & LEVAN was continued yesterday morning at 10 o'clock before Commissioner NEWTON, in Brooklyn.

Wm. R. Manley, sworn: Am son of J. W. Manley; was Inspector prior to Sept. 1, 1866; never inspected any spirits belonging to Jno. Devlin; have seen fourteen barrels purporting to have been branded by me as General Inspector; never was a General Inspector and it is not my brand.

Witness then exhibited his brand, stating it was entirely different in size and arrangement of letters from that found on barrels seized.

John A. Hopke, sworn: Am a distiller of the firm of Hopke & Snyder; our still was located at Nos. 9 and 11 Little-street; its capacity was five or six barrels a day; was interested in McArdle's distillery; my interest commenced in June or July; H. Osborne, P. McArdle and myself were the firm; do not know Devlin got liquor there; saw Tilton there once gauging; believe it was in October, between seven and eight o'clock A. M.; about Sept. 1 the still was shut down four or five weeks; at the time I saw Tilton there McArdle was branding; he handed me the brand, and I did some branding; the brands indicated the liquor was manufactured prior to Sept. 1; it was made that night, and some of the barrels were yet warm; this was about Nov. 10; Moses Richards was the Assistant Assessor of our division; he assessed our liquor; I made returns to him; sold whisky to Levlin in June and August, and got one-half of it for from $1 80 to $2 a gallon; on Sept. 1 stopped running; on Nov. 8 or 10, resumed, and ran three days, making about thirty barrels; some of it was taken to the plumber's shop in Hudson-avenue; I was there and saw two barrels; Philips was there also, talking to another man; he had a gauging rod with him; the liquor I saw there had been manufactured that night.

Cross-examined—My interest was one-third in the McArdle distillery; do not know whether any capital is out yet or not. [An advertisement was shown giving notice of the seizure of the distillery, Dec. 11, which witness said was his distillery; put in evidence.]

A DETECTIVE'S DISCOVERIES.

Inspector Cocheu, sworn: Have been Revenue Inspector since Sept. 13, 1865; on Oct. 2, went to the plumber's shop and met Francis Devlin, and asked for his brother John; instead of going where he told me I went in the plumber's yard; there I saw Tilton, Devlin and four or five others, branding and gauging; Devlin took me in his office, closed the door and took down his check-book, and said, "Fred, let me draw you a check for $500;" I said, "For what?" "Well," he said, "so that you will not break up this ring: I have a nice thing here and we want to keep it;" I replied, "You cannot draw any check for me, Mr. Devlin;" says he, "If you will guarantee that you will have a check for $5,000 a month so as long as this thing last;" I asked him what the arrangements were, —what I was to do for $5,000 a month; he said, "You will have to go around among these distilleries and drum them up and make them sell to me;" after some further talk in the same strain, I told him to give me time to think over the matter; he said he would call upon me at my house, and I gave him my card; while doing so I counted the number of barrels, and all that I could see was 41; Devlin, in his conversation, gave me to understand there were 81; as soon as I got away from this establishment I called upon four or five different parties and told them I wanted their assistance the next morning; I related to them the plan I had laid down to catch the persons in the plumber's at their morning occupation, and stop their proceedings; the promised interview with Devlin did not come off that afternoon, but I received a letter.

The District-Attorney read the letter as follows:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2.

F. Cocheu:

DEAR SIR: My liberal offer of this morning, the same as I extended to others, which you refused, is withdrawn. This is after reflection and consultation. Your manner seemed menacing and defiant. I never submit to it from any one, especially from one so vulnerable as you are, Mr. COCHEU. If you wish me to consider it a challenge to contest our strength in certain quarters, I accept it.

Yours, &c., JOHN DEVLIN.

The above was received in evidence.

Witness—I saw Devlin the next morning; rode in company with Mr. Daley from one distillery to another in a light wagon; at Michael Murray's distillery we found three barrels and one puncheon of liquor without a mark on it, and warm; this was Oct. 3; after 5 o'clock went to Devlin's place and found Phillip's horse and wagon; went down John-street, and when I came back met Daley coming toward me in Hudson-avenue; I drove around as fast as I could to the corner of Sands-street and Hudson-avenue and tried the gate, but found it was locked; I jumped over the fence and unfastened it and found eight barrels of spirits; this was in the rear of Kearny's house; saw Devlin on the corner of Sands-street and, seeing me, he made motions with his hand for somebody to turn back, as it were; when I opened the gate to let Daly in I examined the liquor and found it warm; in the rear of Kearny's house I found another distillery running, with six barrels on hand; very soon Devlin and Phillips came into the yard and commenced to knock out the bungs to inspect the liquor and gauge it; I told him he must not gauge it; he had some conversation with Devlin; and turned around and said a man would swear that it was manufactured prior to Sept. 1; I told him he would do it at his peril; he got the barrels gauged and marked, and was about branding them, when McLoughlin, Deputy Collector, of the Third Collection District, and Mr. Daly arrived; the collector seized the barrels and took them to McNAMEE's storehouse; the puncheon before referred to that I saw at Murray's distillery at this time came down the street in charge of Devlin's carman; but when he saw me, he drove off; I saw the brand on the puncheon marked "T. B. Tilton, United States Inspector;" on Nov. 13 I made complaint with others against Devlin and Tilton; John Devlin lives next door to the plumber's shop; on the arrest of Devlin I took possession of his safe and all his papers in and about his desk; [papers handed witness;] these are some of the papers seized, and are returns of Phillips for spirits inspected for S. S. Levan, October, 1866; here is another batch of returns for Devlin by the same Inspector. [Witness then identified returns of S. B. Tilton for T. T. Levan and John Devlin; 1,792 barrels being inspected for Levan and 472 for Devlin in October; Oct. 31 there were 694 barrels for Levan; for Devlin during October there were 1,065 barrels inspected by Tilton and Phillips.]

The District-Attorney then read from one of the check-books in evidence some of the items, among which were "private, 50 barrels for S. S. Levan;" on July 3 was a similar memorandum.

The Court then adjourned to Thursday next at 10 A. M.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Current Movements—Recent Changes—Miscellaneous Gossip.

In Special Orders No. 361, from General Headquarters at Albany, it is announced that the Board of Officers organized by Special Orders No. 322, current series, to examine and test the inventions and improvements in breech-loading military small arms, of which Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM IRVINE, Adjutant-General, is President, are ordered to convene at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, New-York City, on the 18th inst.

Agreeably to orders issued at Albany on the 8th inst. an election for Brigade-Major and Inspector of the Third Brigade, National Guard, State of New-York, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation and discharge of Major J. GOSHEN HERIOT, is hereby ordered to be held at the armory of the Seventh Regiment, over Tompkins Market, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of December, inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Lieut.-Col. WENTWORTH and Major CARR, of the Eighth Regiment, are mentioned as probable candidates.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

Col. WILCOX has issued the following order to his command, in which many important announcements are made:

Company F, Thirty-seventh Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., having been by Special Orders No. 353, Adjutant-General's Office, Albany, transferred to this command, will hereafter be known as Company K, Ninth Regiment. Capt. LYON will report to the Adjutant immediately. The commissioned officers of this regiment will assemble at the Regimental Armory, in fatigue uniform, Saturday, Dec. 15, and Saturday, Dec. 29, at 8 o'clock P. M., for theoretical and practical instruction. The non-commissioned officers will assemble at the same place and hour, in fatigue uniform, for the same object, Saturday, Dec. 22, and Saturday, Jan. 5. Field Officers and Adjutant, will report at these last named drills. Drills of this regiment by division, will be held as follows, at Regimental Armory, viz: Companies B and C, Monday, Jan. 7 and Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock P. M.; Companies F and G, Tuesday, Jan. 15 and Jan. 22, at 8 o'clock P. M.; Companies I and K, Wednesday, Jan. 9 and Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock P. M.; Companies A and D, Thursday, Jan. 10 and 24, at 8 o'clock P. M.; Companies E and H, Friday, Jan. 11 and 25, at 8 o'clock P. M. Drills by battalion will be held at State Arsenal, Seventh-avenue, as follows, viz: Right wing, Tuesday, Feb. 5; left wing, Tuesday, Feb. 12. Roll-call of companies, 7:30 P. M. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock, precisely. Members reporting for duty after equalization of companies by the Adjutant, will be returned by their Commandants as absent from parade. Field and staff, non-commissioned staff and drum corps, will report for duty at battalion drills. Commandants of companies will hereafter render their parade returns immediately after each parade, and they will also send to headquarters on the first of each month a morning report of their respective companies. No member living out of the district and absent from any parade will be excused for such reason, unless regularly furloughed; and no furlough will hereafter be granted to cover any one specific parade. *Expulsions.*—DAVID MYERS, Company D, for conduct unbecoming a soldier and gentleman; CHARLES S. CASILEAR, Company A, for non-attention to duty; EDWARD SEGER, Company A, for non-attention to duty. *Reduction to Ranks.*—Sergt. CHARLES B. NICHOLSON, Company B, for violating company by-laws and general neglect of duty. These expulsions and reductions are approved by Commandant, and are hereby confirmed. Field officers, Commandants of Companies and the Adjutant are hereby required to conform strictly to Paragraphs Nos. 50 and 53, Article 2, Volume 1, Casey's Tactics. Commandants of Companies who have not yet complied with Paragraph No. 129 of the militia laws of the State are required to do so immediately. Any officer of this regiment who feels that he will be unable to execute the duties required of him, is requested to report to these headquarters immediately.

THE LIGHT GUARD.

The parade of this Company will take place to-morrow afternoon. The command will appear in their Winter uniform, with the old familiar bear-skin shako, and will undoubtedly make an imposing appearance. Several of the very old members of the Corps will make their appearance for the first time in many years. The new armory of the Company, on Fourth-avenue, will be formally opened on this occasion, and an entertainment such as the Light Guard know how to prepare will follow after the parade.

ELECTION IN THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Gen. VARIAN, commanding the Third Brigade, announces that pursuant to the laws governing the militia of this State, an election is ordered to be held on the 27th day of December, 1866, at the Armory of the Eighth Regiment, in this City, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., to fill the office of Colonel in the Eighth Regiment, Third Brigade, and First Division of the National Guard, State of New-York, which has become vacant by the promotion of Col. J. M. VARIAN, and to fill such other vacancies as may occur. In compliance with the above order from Brigade Headquarters, the officers of this regiment will assemble at the Armory on Thursday evening, 27th instant, at 7:30 o'clock, for the election of Colonel, and to fill such other vacancies as may occur. By order of Lieut.-Col. O. F. WENTWORTH, commanding.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERT.

The fourth promenade concert of Holding's Thirty-seventh Regiment National Guard Band took place last evening at their armory, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street. The rooms were well filled with visitors, who whiled away a pleasant hour or two by listening to the following select programme:

1. "March—Fest," F. Reitzel. 2. "Romanza—Don Sebastiano," Donizetti. 3. "Overture—Preciosa," Weber. 4. "Waltz—Promotionen," Strauss. 5. "Ballad—Beautiful Isle of the Sea," J. R. Thomas. 6. "Quick Step—Medley," Conterno. 7. "Overture—Wm. Tell," Rossini. 8. "Gallop—Green Seal," Lambye. 9. "Song—Brightest Eyes," Stigelli. 10. "Selections—Faust," Gounod. 11. "Polka—Militaire," Kuhner. 12. "March—Forward," Gungl.

The next regular Concert of the present season will take place on Saturday evening, the 29th inst.

RECENT CHANGES.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending Dec. 8, 1866:

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry—Charles J. McGowan, First Lieutenant, Nov. 13, *vice* J. W. Gedney; James McCord, Second Lieutenant, Nov. 13, *vice* McGowan, promoted.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry—Charles Schurlz, Captain, Nov. 13, *vice* A. G. A. Harrick, removed from district.

Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry—James H. Anderson, Adjutant, July 9, new appointment; George H. Wood, Quartermaster, July 9, new appointment; John Brown, Chaplain, July 9, new appointment; George C. Spencer, Engineer, July 9, new appointment.

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry.—James W. Robertson, Captain, Sept. 3, *vice* H. Reid, removed. Wm. P. Fisher, First Lieutenant, Sept. 3, *vice* J. W. Robertson, promoted. George H. Wells, second Lieutenant, Sept. 3, *vice* W. P. Fisher, promoted. William C. McLeon, Second Lieutenant, Nov. 24, *vice* George Walls, removed from district.

Ninety-sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Jacob Stahl, First Lieutenant, Nov. 21, *vice* Wm. Bichstein, resigned. Charles Pfuller, Second Lieutenant, Nov. 21, *vice* J. Stahl, promoted. Edward E. Unkart, Engineer, Oct. 29, *vice* J. M. C. Froelick, promoted.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending Dec. 8, 1866: Dec. 8, Second Infantry, Richard Campbell, Engineer, ill health. Dec. 8, Second Infantry, Isaac F. Sharp, Second Lieutenant, physical disability.

BALLS NEXT WEEK.

The Lindsey Blues' annual ball comes off on Wednesday next, at Irving Hall. This Company is so uniformly successful with their balls each successive season, that it only requires the fact to be recorded to insure them a full house. We hear that very few tickets remain unsold, so that the house will be crammed.

On Tuesday evening next, the 18th inst., the Webster Light Guard Ball comes off at Irving Hall, and "Company E" intend giving their numerous friends a charming surprise. The Drum Corps of the Twelfth Regiment will be present and perform several leading beats.

The first annual invitation hop of the Vosburgh Social Club, (Company H, Seventy-first Regiment,) will take place on Thursday evening next, at the Everett Rooms, and the members of this new club expect a grand success, in which we hope they will not be disappointed.

ELECTION FOR GENERAL FIRST BRIGADE.

This election comes off on Monday next, the 17th inst., at 4 o'clock, at the armory of the Twelfth Regiment. There are some eleven votes in all. Four officers have not yet received their commission; consequently they cannot vote. Several candidates have been named for the position, but it is most probable that Col. WM. G. WARD, now the acting Brigadier-General, will be elected. A complimentary vote may be given to Col. WILCOX or Col. BENDIX, but there is no serious thought of electing either of them.

THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Gov. FENTON has announced the following gentlemen as his military staff for the new term:

Adjutant-General—Selden E. Marvin, of Chautanqua.
Inspector-General—Geo. S. Batcheller, of Saratoga.
Quartermaster-General—Edwin A. Merritt, of St. Lawrence.
Paymaster-General—Dudley W. Olcott, of Albany.
Engineer-in-Chief—Chas. W. Darling, of New-York.
Surgeon-General—Jas. E. Pomfret, of Albany.
Aids-de-Camp—Elliot F. Shepard, of New-York; Joseph H. Liebenau, of New-York; Bradley Martin, of Albany.

Gen. Gates, to whom the position of Judge-Advocate-General has been proffered, has not yet announced his acceptance.

Gen. Marvin is at present Paymaster-General; Gen. DARLING is Commissary of Subsistence. Gen. IRVINE's successor carries to his new position all the energy, courtesy and great ability which marked his administration of the important and complicated duties of Paymaster-General.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

By the official report of Gen. CHAS. H. DARLING, transmitted Dec. 1 to Gov. FENTON, it appears that upward of 8,000 New-York soldiers and their heirs have, since Aug. 15, 1866, communicated with his office, either personally or by letter, on business relating to the additional bounty under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The remains of Col. W. C. RAULSTON, of the Forty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, have been recovered and will be taken to Oswego for interment. Col. RAULSTON was shot in Danville prison on the 10th of December, 1864, while leading the prisoners in an attempt to force the guard and escape.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN WILLIAMS has ordered the following Courts-Martial for the Twenty-fifth Brigade for the trial of delinquents, and designates the following officers to preside at such Courts as Presidents thereof. The Courts are to be convened at the headquarters of the several regiments and battalions on the 7th day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.: Fifty-fourth Regiment, Major W. WESTCOTT, President; Fifty-ninth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. D. L. NORTON, President; One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, Col. B. L. HOYT, President; First Battalion Light Artillery, Maj. WM. M. LEWIS.

The Military Board detailed for the purpose of examining the qualifications of officers of the National Guard was in session in Albany on Thursday last. Gen. SWAIN, of the Governor's staff, Col. CLARK, of Rochester, and Col. GATES, of Ulster, were present. The case before them was that of Lieut. DYAS, of the Ninth Regiment. Out of two hundred officers summoned before this Board, Lieut. DYAS is the only one who has stood an examination. All the others have resigned.

Adjt. JAMES W. GARFIELD, of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, had tendered his resignation of that position, and the same has been accepted. Mr. W. K. BARLOW has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. SEARLE has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. N. B. CAMP as Surgeon of the regiment.

On Friday evening next, the 21st inst, the long-talked-of Seventy-first Regiment Band concert takes place at Steinway Hall. In addition to the regular military band music the programme will be strengthened by solos on the clarionet and cornet by leading artists. Mme. VARIAN HOFFMAN and J. R. THOMAS will sing several arias, and the presence of these artists will make the proposed concert peculiarly interesting.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Books Stolen—The Street Commissionership.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. RYERS in the chair.

A communication was received from Mr. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council, stating that the room in the upper part of the City Hall in which are stored copies of the proceedings of the Common Council, compilation of the laws, &c., has been broken open and many hundred large volumes stolen therefrom.

Referred to Committee on Law.

A report in favor of painting Catharine Market without contract was laid over.

The communication from the Mayor nominating Hon. WM. McMURRAY for Street Commissioner was taken up, and the nomination rejected.

Reports of the Committee on Streets in favor of widening West-street from Hammond-street to the Battery, so as to conform to the Harbor Commissioner's bulkhead line, and of widening Robinson-street from Church to West street, were adopted.

Adjourned to Monday next, at 2 P. M.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A BELLIGERENT PRISONER.

MATHEW H. MOORE, *alias* "Rocky" MOORE, whose arrest was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES, was brought before the Court, preparatory to his departure for Saratoga. He did not seem to relish the prospects ahead at all, and on reaching the street gave vent to his feelings by a torrent of abuse, and refused to go with Officer CASE, averring that his friends had procured a writ of *habeas corpus* from the Supreme Court Judges, which would insure his release. At this juncture a friend of the prisoner interfered in such a manner as to lead the Police to believe that a rescue was in contemplation. Capt. JOURDAN drove the fellow off, and then had MOORE securely handcuffed, when he was thrust into a carriage and taken to the Hudson River Railroad, where he was safely placed upon a train for Albany. Soon after their departure an officer arrived with the writ of *habeas corpus*, but it was too late.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

PHILIP HARTNEY, a seaman, was arrested on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. When searched at the Liberty-street Station-house, a large dirk-knife was found concealed in his coat sleeve. He was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday morning and accused of carrying concealed weapons with felonious intent, and the prisoner was locked up for trial in default of bail.

WANT TO CELEBRATE CHRISTMAS.

Justice DOWLING received the following letters from female convicts at Blackwell's Island, and they speak for themselves. A host of such epistles are annually received by the magistrates, who usually comply with the writer's requests, if at all deserving:

JUDGE DOWLING: Will you be so kind as to grant me my request and give me my discharge, as I wish so much to be with my family on Christmas Day, and I will try never to trouble you any more. Was committed Sept. 21—$300 bail.

HONORED SIR: Trusting you will take my case into consideration through your kindness of heart, being I am a poor woman, who has two helpless children to provide for without a father, and was committed by you on the 24th September for bail. I now promise you that I shall never have occasion to trouble you again by granting me my liberty this time, and you shall have the prayers of the widow and her orphans, trusting you will comply with my request.

JUDGE DOWLING: I have written to your Honor but I suppose you did not receive it, so I take the liberty of writing to you again in hope that your Honor will take compassion on me and give me my liberty for Christmas, in hopes that God will prolong your days and that you may live to see many of them in good health. Your Honor committed me Aug. 18. Three hundred dollars bail. I have not long to spend here now, but I am informed that there is a brother of mine came from the old country, so if your Honor has the goodness to let me out before Christmas all I can do in return is to pray for your welfare night and day. Sir, indeed I had to sell my victuals to buy the paper and stamps. Your Honor will be so very kind as to not return this. I place all my trust and confidence in you as a gentleman of honor and understanding. Do have some mercy and let me out of bondage as my heart is broke.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

GOING IT STRONG.

A young man named JOHN SMITH was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a whole load of kindling-wood, valued at $12, with which he had been intrusted by WM. MILLER, of No. 287 East Eighteenth-street, with orders to sell the same. He obeyed his instructions, but failed to render any return of the same to his employer. The accused was committed for examination in default of $300 bail.

BLACK VS. BLACK.

JOHN MEYERS, colored, charged another man of sable hue, answering to the name of JOSEPH WARNER, with stealing a silver watch worth $10 from him, on Friday evening, while both were in a liquor-saloon in Laurens-street. The accused was committed for examination in default of $500 bail.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man named PIERCE BRITT, a hatter, employed at the hat manufactory corner of Meadow and Second streets, Hoboken, was arrested at noon on Saturday, charged by THOMAS LOGAN, a machinist, with having robbed him on the highway, at 2 o'clock in the morning, of a gold watch valued at $80. It appears that the two men, who were but slightly acquainted, fell in company while crossing the ferry at a late hour on Friday night. After landing they visited several saloons and drank freely, and about 2 A. M., while passing along Garden-street, arm in arm, LOGAN felt a sudden jerk on his watch guard, and immediately missed his watch. He accused BRITT of stealing it, when the latter aimed a blow at him, which he warded off, and, drawing a small hammer, dealt his adversary a blow on the forehead which sent him reeling into the street. BRITT quickly recovered and ran away, followed by LOGAN, but finally dodged into an alleyway and eluded his pursuer. The prisoner was taken before Recorder AVERY, who, after hearing the case, committed him for trial in default of $500 bail.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT ORANGE.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. CHARLES RICHARDSON, an old gentleman, and for many years a resident of Orange, was run over by the down mail train of the Morris and Essex road, and was so badly injured that he died about noon. Two trains were coming from opposite directions, and in attempting to avoid the up train, Mr. RICHARDSON was struck by the other as above stated.

A SCHOOL TEACHER HELD FOR ATROCIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—The investigation in the case of Mr. COLT, the Irvington shoel teacher, who, as is alleged, so severely whipped a little son of Mr. VOORHEES as to subsequently cause his death, was concluded yesterday. The examination resulted in his being held on a charge of assault and battery. The accused gave bonds in the sum of $1,000 to appear for trial at the next term of court.

A MOTHER AND CHILD BURNED BY KEROSENE.—About 5:30 o'clock last evening, JOHN TAYLOR, aged 5 years, whose parents reside at No. 127 Thirty-eighth-street, upset a kerosene oil lamp and narrowly escaped being burnt to death. His mother, SARAH, endeavored to extinguish the flames and save her child, succeeded in so doing, but received severe injuries in the act. The Fire-Marshal states that a cheap description of oil has been placed in the market by unscrupulous dealers, hence the frequent occurrence of these accidents.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL, NO. 616 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

At the earnest solicitation of many prominent citizens, and to meet the pressing demands made upon us, and to afford all an opportunity who desire to assist in furthering the beneficial object for which this enterprise is conducted, we have, with the approbation of the officers and managers of the Home, concluded to continue the sale of tickets beyond the 200,000. The number and value of the presents will be increased in exact proportion to the whole number of tickets sold, thus guaranteeing to every ticket holder an equal chance, as in the original schedule.

THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors.

DECEMBER. 15, 1866.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree the officers and managers of "The Home" have consented to assume the responsibility of the custody of the funds received by us. All money, as soon as received, is deposited in the Eighth National Bank, and all payments for articles purchased, or other expenses, are made out of the funds so deposited, by check of N. H. DAVIS, Agent of the institution, indorsed by us.

A Committee consisting of three gentlemen of the Ladies' Advisory Committee purchase all the articles to be presented, and a Committee composed of Major-Gen. Van Vliet, Quartermaster-General of the Department of New-York; Major-Gen. Barlow, Secretary of State; Andrew Warner, Secretary of the Bank for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; William Orton, President of the American Telegraph Company, and John H. White, Esq., counsellor-at-law, will have the direction of the manner of distribution.

THOMAS & CO.,
Managing Directors,
No. 616 Broadway.

In view of presenting something worthy of the successful leader of our armies, Leutze's fine portrait, life size, of Gen. Grant in his tent, for which the General personally sat, value $1,200, will be one of the prizes. It is now on view in the office for the sale of tickets, No. 616 Broadway.

The foregoing card is published with our sanction.

Mrs. CHAS. P. DALY, Acting President.
Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Secretary.
Mrs. J. S. VOORHIES, Treasurer.

—*Sunday News.*

General Order Goods.

The undersigned having, from the 1st of December, charge of merchandise delivered under General order, and knowing that serious complaints have heretofore been made in reference to overcharges for storage, &c., we desire to inform the merchants of this City that, in order to meet their views, and to prevent the renewal of complaints, we shall, by direction of the Collector of the Port, reduce the charges on such goods to a satisfactory basis, and in case of any complaint, we invite the immediate presental of the same to us.

MEYERS & SMITH.
Office No. 357 Greenwich-st.

[*Advertisement.*

Ladies' Clubs.—It is suggested that ladies have their clubs as well as gentlemen, from which the cigar-smoking sex is to be excluded, and a lady correspondent of a City paper proposes that by way of indemnifying themselves for smell of tobacco at home, they shall perfume their club rooms daily with PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

"Enjoy the Highest Reputation Among the ladies." BURNETT'S KALLISTON FOR THE COMPLEXION and COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Louisville Journal.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.—Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Holiday Presents.—The cheapest and only genuine meerschaum is bought at Kuhn's Meerschaum Manufactory, No. 415 Broome-st.

See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents, under Musical.

DIED.

BRAY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 15, HENRY EVANS, infant son of Edward P. and Susan A. Bray, aged 7 months.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his parents, Lefferts-st., near Grand-av., on Monday, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BURLOCK.—On Friday, Dec. 14, at Birmingham, Conn., MARGARETTA LOUISE, wife of Wm. E. Burlock, aged 27 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Birmingham, Conn. Trains connecting with the Naugatuck Railroad at Bridgeport leave New-Haven Railroad Depot at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Birmingham at 4:20 P. M.

GRAY.—On Friday, Dec. 14, MARIA, widow of George Winthrop Gray, and daughter of the late George Griswold.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 32 Washington-square, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

HERNSTEIN.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Dec. 15, SOPHIA HERNSTEIN, mother of H. Hernstein, in her 88th year.

Funeral will take place on Monday morning, Dec. 17, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her son, No. 112 West Houston-st.

LAWTON.—At Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 15, GUY, only son of Abner B. and Helen M. Lawton, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Funeral on Monday at 12 o'clock M., from the house of his grandfather, Wareham Griswold, Hartford, Conn.

McCARTHY.—At Morrisania, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, CHARLES McCARTHY, scientific engineer, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Messiah, (Dr. Osgood's,) corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av., on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 12½ o'clock, without further notice.

RICE.—On Friday afternoon, Dec. 14, CORNELIA W., wife of John Smith Rice, and daughter of David Bell, Esq., aged 29 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, No. 334 West 35th-st., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Sing Sing for interment in the 10 o'clock train on Tuesday morning.

SOWDON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 13, R. EDWIN SOWDON, only son of Richard and Hannah Sowdon, aged 20 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his father-in-law, No. 126 Perry-st., this day, (Sunday,) at 12 o'clock.

Boston papers please copy.

SATHER.—In San Francisco, on Thursday, Dec. 13, of typhoid fever, P. D. SATHER, only son of P. Sather, Esq., banker, San Francisco, Cal.

VALENTINE.—Suddenly, at New-Orleans, on Thursday, Dec. 13, LEONIDES, wife of William G. Valentine, in the 26th year of her age.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 107.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 8 East River, aged about thirty years, stout built, dark hair, blue eyes, full face, side whiskers; dressed as follows: no hat, black coat, dark vest, dark ribbed pants, good boots. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 108.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, aged about thirty years, stout built, dark hair; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, no vest, dark pants, blue shirt. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
BOYS'
CLOTHING,
AT RETAIL.
CLOSING-OUT SALE.
GREAT TUMBLE-DOWN IN PRICES!

The wholesale season is now over, and before commencing the manufacture of our SPRING STOCK, we offer,

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
the balance of our ENTIRE STOCK, in both Departments,
AT RETAIL,
in SUITS and SINGLE GARMENTS WITHOUT REGARD TO
COST.
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NO HIGH PRICES CHARGED.
THE OBJECTION TO PURCHASE
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Just received, a large and elegant assortment of Toilet articles, Perfumery, &c.; Lubin's, Coudray's, Bayle's, Low's, and other Imported Extracts, Soaps and Pomades, sold at same prices charged for inferior and domestic goods at other stores.

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For lighting steamboats and other vessels with gas.
Patented Sept. 25, 1866.

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The apparatus can be seen in operation on the boats of the People's and Newport Lines, and will be found to be the only perfect working apparatus in use.

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We offer our large assortment of FANCY GOODS at RETAIL
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WRITING DESKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
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AND FINE FANCY GOODS
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NOTICE.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of this Committee will be held at No. 435 4th-av., (the headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st. being occupied with the Fair for the Orphan Children of deceased Soldiers and Sailors,) on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1866, at 7 o'clock.

THOMAS B. ASTEN, Chairman.
HENRY H. HUELAT, } Secretaries.
CHARLES H. HALL, }

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of the Union General Committee will be held at No. 435 4th-av., (the headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway being occupied with the Fair for the Orphan Children of deceased Soldiers and Sailors,) on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1866, at 7½ o'clock.

THOMAS MURPHY, Chairman.
HENRY H. HUELAT, } Secretaries.
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BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PUBLIC MEETING.—THERE WILL BE A public meeting in the Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 24th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock, with reference to Collegiate Education in Oregon. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, Hon. GEO. H. WILLIAMS, United States Senator from Oregon; Rev. Dr. HOPKINS, President of Williams College, and Dr. MARSH, of Oregon, will address the meeting.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF OUR LORD, southwest corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Friends of the church and strangers in the city are cordially invited.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST 17TH-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. P. CORBIT. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION NO. 37 NEW-BOWERY.—Interesting services in connection with the Sunday-school of this Mission may be expected SUNDAY, 16th inst., at 2 P. M. The Superintendent, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, having returned to this country, will greet the scholars and friends of the Mission, and give some account of his visits to the charitable and reformatory institutions of Europe.

"INTO WHOM, THOUGH NOW YE SEE Him not, yet believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory." If the Lord will, the good news of God will be announced in Room No. 17 of No. 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., on SUNDAY, "the first day of the week," at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, having removed from Broome-st., meet for worship at Lyric Hall, 47th-st., junction of Broadway and 7th-av. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Evening subject: *Pilgrim at the Cross.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Pastor's Bible Class at 3 P. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., OF Dublin, will (D. V.) preach on SUNDAY MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway, on *The Peculiarities that should now mark the Worship and Preaching of the Christian Church.* Divine services to commence punctually at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

LATE REV. DR. HAWKS' CHURCH.—Services will be continued every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock in the University Chapel, on Washington-square, until the completion of the Memorial Chapel of the Holy Saviour, now being erected in East 25th-st. Sermon on Sunday by Rev. FRANCIS T. RUSSELL.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—REV. CHARLES B. SMYTH, lectures again SUNDAY AFTERNOON, on the *Black Crook*, at 3½ o'clock, (D. V.,) in the Everett Rooms, No. 1,296 Broadway, corner of 34th-st. The crowds attending Mr. SMYTH's lectures are so great it is deemed expedient to admit by ticket. Minimum price 25 cents; ladies and children free. The poor free.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Rev. J. O. MURRAY, will preach, by invitation of the Association, to-morrow, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the brick Church, 5th-av., corner 37th-st. Young men and the public generally invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Resurrection of the Body*, and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Judgment of the Last Day.* Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

AT MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NOS. 7 AND 9 7th-av., Rev. J. H. VAN DEUSEN will deliver the second lecture of the Prophetico-Historic course, showing from fulfillment of prophecy the end of probation at hand. Subject SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock—*Medo Persian Empire.* Seats free.

MRS. EMMA HARDINGE DISCOURSES before the First Society of Spiritualists, in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Woman in the Nineteenth Century*, and *The Providence of God in the Earth's History.* Conference at 3 P. M. The public invited.

BROOKLYN.—THE SERMON FOR THE NEW-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society, auxiliary to the American Board, will be repeated by Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., in the South Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, (Rev. Dr. SPEAR's,) TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. Evening service at 7½. The voice of unbelief—*Ecce Homo*; the voice of Divine Revelation—*Behold your God!*

THE CHURCH UNION.—A PAPER TO ADvocate the Christian Union movement, through an Open Communion and a Free Pulpit, will appear Christmas week at Randolph's. Subscriptions $2 50 yearly, may be sent to Publisher *Church Union*, corner 9th-st. and Broadway.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine Worship in the French Church, Du St. Esprit, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to-morrow, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach at both services. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Dec. 16, corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Discourse for the EVENING—*Solomon's Medical Proverbs.* The second in a series of lectures to young men on the Book of Proverbs.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, AT Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., every SUNDAY. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Communicants' meeting last Saturday evening in every month, at 8 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY services will be held at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M.; the afternoon for deaf mutes. The Rector, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, will preach.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS.—Services for this congregation, until the erection of the new edifice on 45th-st., near 5th-av., at the Harvard Rooms, 6th-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAYS, at 9 and 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

DR. H. B. STORER WILL SPEAK BEFORE the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Children's Lyceum meets at 2 P. M.

SWEDENBORG'S THEOLOGY.—FOURTH lecture of course by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the New Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. L. JAMES, former Pastor, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. W. H. DE PUY, Pastor. Seats free. Class-meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—The congregation are respectfully invited to meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. Rev. URIAH SCOTT is invited to be present.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL—3D-AV., BEtween 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, U. S. Army, will preach at 7½ P. M.

THE GLAD TIDINGS OF THE COMING Kingdom of God will be preached by the Messenger of Christ, on SUNDAY, at 8 P. M., in the University, Washington-square. Seats free, and friends of Bible truth invited.

ORANGE, N. J.—Rev. W. H. GREEN, D. D., of Princeton Theological Seminary, will preach on SUNDAY, Dec. 16, in Central Hall, (Lindsley's,) Main-street, near Centre-street, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

LOVE FEAST.—COME ALL WHO WISH TO grow in grace and knowledge to the feast, at 2½ P. M., in the church, No. 136 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. At 7½ P. M. a sermon by Elder T. S. COX on *The Return of the Prodigal Son.*

REV. F. S. RISING, FINANCIAL SECRETARY of the American Church Missionary Society, will preach in St. George's Mission Chapel, 19th-st., near 1st-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at 7½ o'clock. Special collection.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—SUNDAY MEETINGS. Seats free. A Progressive Conference at 10½ A. M. for mutual benefit and improvement. Debate on *Endless Punishment* at 3 P. M. Debate on the *Divinity of Christ* at 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching in the above church on SUNDAY, Dec. 16, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

REV. A. BLOOMER HART, RECTOR of the Church of the Advent, will preach in All Saints' Church, in Henry-st., corner Scammel, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 16. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHING by the Pastor, Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP, every SUNDAY, morning and evening; also a lecture every Wednesday evening. Baptisms Sunday evening after the service.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOLS OF THE Church of the Incarnation are holding a Fair for the enlargement of the Mission Chapel of the Church, at the northeast corner of Broadway and 22d-st. The Fair will be open THIS DAY and EVENING.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM PREACHES at his Church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. On SUNDAY EVENING, the last of the series on "*The Poet's Creed,*" will be given.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, Dec. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by URBAN C. BREWER, Pastor. Subjects—*Why we call Ourselves Christians* and *Are* [illegible] *Essential to Salvation.*

ELDER KNAPP, THE CELEBRATED revivalist, will preach in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, (Dr. WESCOTT's,) south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MACDOUGAL-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. WILLIAM REID, from Greenpoint, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting at 6½ o'clock. These services will be interesting, and all are welcome. Come.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The third lecture in the course to young men will be delivered SABBATH EVENING, in the church corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., by the Pastor Rev. THOS. STREET, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Honesty.*

REV. FRANCIS VINTON, S. T. D., WILL repeat, in Trinity Chapel, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, the sermon preached by him at the recent Centennial Celebration in St. Paul's Chapel.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. Mr. DENNISON will preach on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, PRESBYTERIAN, corner of Park (4th) av. and 35th-st., Rev. GEO. L. PRENTISS, Pastor. Services in this Church on SUNDAY, 16th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. McILVAINE, OF PRINCETON, N. J., will preach in the Rutgers' Presbyterian Church, corner Madison-av. and 29th-st., on SABBATH, Dec. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

40TH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Lexington-av. The Pastor, Rev. J. E. ANNAN, will preach at 10½ A. M. Anniversary exercises, with singing by the children, at 7 P. M.

A MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS will be held in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The Rector, Dr. IRVING, will preach morning and afternoon.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Public services every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school 2½ P. M.

REV. DR. MARSH WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY EVENING in behalf of the Connecticut State Temperance Society, in the Congregational Church (Dr. Lord's) in Bridgeport.

GAMBLING, ITS SIN AND RUIN—A DIScourse by Rev. Dr. STRYKER in the 34th-st. Reformed Dutch Church, between 8th and 9th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at 7½ o'clock.

ADVENT CHURCH, ROOM NO. 18 COOPER INSTITUTE.—C. W. SARGENT will preach on SUNDAY, the 16th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on *The Speedy Coming of Christ.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 15, 1866.

5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,'62,R	108
11,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	107¾
100,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65	105⅞
1,500	do	106
1,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	108⅛
1,000	do	108⅛
2,000	U.S.5s,10-40s,C.	99⅝
500	do	99⅝
5,600	do	99⅝
2,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	105
100,000	do 2d Ser.	105
1,500	do 3d Ser.	105
20,000	Tenn. 6s, N.	68⅝
13,000	do	68⅝
5,000	N. Car. 6s	74½
20,000	do b30	74¼
5,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	92
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	28
2,000	Erie 3d M.	99
2,000	Erie 4th M.	93½
3,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	96
1,000	Chi. & N.W.1stM	88
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	106
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	94
100	Fourth N. Bk.	110½
10	Amer. Ex. Bk.	114¼
400	Cum. Coal. Pr.	65
50	Del. & Hud. Canal.	152
200	West. U. Tel.	48⅞
100	do b10	49
10	do 2d call	49½
100	do	49
18	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	97
100	Butler Coal	18¼
15	Adams Ex. Co.	63
2	Amer. Ex. Co	77¾
50	So. Amer. Nav. & Marine R.	112
900	Canton Co.	45¼
300	Bos. Water P.	28⅞
200	Union Nav. Co.	104½
200	do	104¾
100	N. Y. Central	110¾
100	do	110½
200	do	110¾
200	do	110⅝
100	do 2d call	110⅝

200	Erie Railroad	71¾
500	do	72
800	do	72½
300	do 2d call	72⅞
100	Hudson R. R. s60	120
18	Stonington R.	100
80	Reading R.	110
1200	do	109⅞
400	do s30	109½
200	Mich. Cen. R.	111¼
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	65⅞
200	do	66⅝
1800	M. S. & N. I.	81
100	do b10	81⅛
200	do s10	81
200	do b15	81¼
100	do b30	81⅜
100	do 2d call	81
100	Ill. Cen. R. s60	117
300	Cleve. & Pitts.	90
200	do	90⅛
200	do s5	90
5	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	110
100	do	109⅛
100	Chi. & N. W.	53⅝
400	do	53⅝
400	do	53½
200	do	53⅝
500	do	53¾
300	do b30	53⅝
100	do 2d call	53⅝
100	do	53½
100	Chi. & N.W.P.	76¾
200	do	76¼
100	do b30	76⅛
200	do	76⅜
500	do	76⅛
100	do s30	75⅞
100	do s30	76
100	do c	76⅝
200	do 2d call	76⅛
100	Chic. & R. I.	103¾
100	do	104
200	do	103⅞
100	do 2d call	103⅞
200	do	104
100	Tol., W. & W.	44
100	do	43¾
800	P., Ft.W.& C.	105
25	Chi. & Mil. R.	68

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

5	Amer. Ex Co.	75
100	Spring M. Coal b30	70
100	West. U Tel.	49
8	West. U. Tel. Rus. Ext.	97½
200	Erie R.	72½
300	Hud. R. R.	120¾
1100	Reading R.	110
6100	M. S. & N. I. R.	81

100	P., F. W. & C. s10	105¼
100	H. & St. Jo	63
1050	Cleve. & Pitts.	90⅛
500	do	90⅝
1200	Chi. & N. W. P.	77
300	do	76⅞
200	Clev. & Tol.	113¾
200	Tol., Wab. & W.	43¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

10,000	Ohio & M. C.	28¾
300	Mariposa Pref.	30⅝
600	Union Nav.	104
300	do	104½
200	do	104¾
100	West. U. Tel. s30	48⅞
200	do	49
200	N. Y. Cen.	110¾
200	do s3	110⅝
2200	Erie Railroad	71⅞
2300	do s10	71⅞
500	do b10	71⅞
600	do s3	71⅞
100	Reading R.	109⅞
200	do	109⅞
500	M. S. & N. I.	80⅞
600	do	81
800	do b3	81
600	do c	81
300	do s3	81
200	do b10	81
100	do s1	81

100	Ill. Central R.	117
400	Clev. & P. R.	89⅞
500	do	89¼
500	do b10	89⅛
400	do c	89⅛
500	Cleve. & Tol. R. s3	113⅛
100	do c	113½
300	Chi. R. I. & P.	103⅝
100	do	103⅝
500	Chi. & N. W.	53
200	do	53⅛
200	do b15	53⅛
600	do s3	53⅝
100	do s5	53⅛
300	do b3	53⅛
100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	76
100	do b3	76⅛
100	do s3	76⅛
200	do	76⅝
100	do b3	76⅛
100	do s10	76⅛
100	P.,F.W. & C.	104⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300	Cum. Coal	65
200	do s3	64¾
100	do s3	65
200	Butler Coal	19
200	Mar. Min. Co.	12¾
200	Union Nav. Co.	104½
100	do	104¾
100	do	104⅞
100	do	105
200	West. U. Tel.	48⅞
100	do	49
100	do c	49½
200	N. Y. Cen.	111
300	do b3	111
300	Erie	72½
500	Reading R	110
1350	Mich. S. & N. I.	81½
600	do b3	81⅝
400	do s3	81¼

1500	Clev. & Pitts.	90⅛
2400	do	90⅛
500	do s3	90
100	do	90⅛
800	Ch., R. I. & P.	104⅛
400	Chic. & N. W.	53⅛
300	do c	53⅝
300	do b3	53⅛
100	do	53⅝
400	Chi. & N. W. P.	76⅞
500	do b3	77
1200	do	77
200	do b10	77⅛
600	do b3	77⅛
100	do s10	77
2600	do s3	77
500	do s3	77
800	P.,Ft.W.& C.	105⅛
200	do	105⅛

SATURDAY, Dec. 15—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day ranged 137¼@137⅞ ꝑ cent., much the same as on Friday. The business of the Gold Room throughout the week has been remarkably steady as compared with former speculative seasons. The movements of Gold Coin and Bullion were moderately active. The Treasury Office received $1,532,000 for Customs, and $500,000 in Gold Coin from the San Francisco Office. The outward payments were $393,000 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The receipts of Gold and Silver from California, including the above half million to the Treasury were $1,263,113. The Exports of Specie of all descriptions amount to $1,348,563, as follows:

Dec. 12, per Scotia, Liverpool, gold bars	$272,189
Dec. 14, per Europe, Havre, gold bars	228,650
Dec. 14, per Europe, Havre, Spanish gold	141,222
Dec. 14, per Europe, Havre, Spanish doubloons	124,569
Dec. 14, per City of Paris, Liverpool, Am. gold	72,483
Dec. 14, per City of Paris, Liverpool, gold bars	269,235
Dec. 14, per America, Bremen, Mexican silver	35,000
Dec. 14, per America, Bremen, silver bars	134,317
Dec. 14, per America, Bremen, foreign coin	2,536
Dec. 14, per America, Bremen, American gold	66,000
Total	$1,348,563

The Foreign Exchanges closed firm on London at 109½@109⅝ ꝑ cent. Paris steady at f.5.15@f.5.13¾ to the dollar.

Money was 6 ꝑ cent. as the prevailing rule to the Brokers, and the market closed easy and with indications that there will be an increased offering from lenders next week. The Banking element of Monday will probably point in this direction. Both Greenbacks and National Bank Notes are coming in from the country, and the Legal-Tender reserve will show a moderate increase, with a steadier deposit line, than on any other return for six weeks past.

The Public Funds were, as on Thursday and Friday, steady in prices, with a more active investment business in the 5-20s of 1862 and 1865s, May and November. The Treasury 7.30 ꝑ cents were also wanted at 105 ꝑ cent. The Railway speculation recovered its buoyancy, after the raid of Friday night, and the market closed in the afternoon quite strong and upward, about as follows, compared with Friday night. Only the morning Boards were opened—as usual on Saturdays:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅝	99⅝	Northwest	53⅛	53⅝
U. S. 5-20s	107⅛	107⅛	N. West Pref.	75½	76⅞
U. S. 7.30s	105	105	Rock Island	103⅝	104⅛
N. Y. Central	110¾	111	Fort Wayne	103¾	105½
Erie	71⅞	72½	Cumb'land Coal	65¾	65
Hudson	121	121	Quicksilver	45½	45½
Reading	109¾	110⅛	W. U. Telegraph	49	49
Mich. Southern	80⅞	81½	Mariposa Pref.	30⅝	30⅝
Illinois Central	117	117	Ohio Certificates	28⅞	29
Pittsburgh	89	90⅛	American Gold	137⅝	137¼
Tennessee 6s	69	69	Bills on London	109½	109½

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Hanover	113
Butchers & Drovers	127	Irving	105
National	107	Metropolitan	130
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	108	Shoe and Leather	115
Ocean	108	Commonwealth	111
American Exchange	114½	Impt'rs. & Traders	115
Pacific	160	Park	148
Chatham	140	Fourth National	110
Bank of N. America	112		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	95	Cons. 7 ꝑ c. conv.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	92	Tol. & W. 2d M.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	105½	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 76	108	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	70
Erie 1st mort. 1868	108½	Gal. & Chi. ext.	100
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	102	Gal. & Ohio. 2d M.	98
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	98	Chi. & R.I., 1st mort.	102¼
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	92½	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Buff. N.Y & E.1st M. 77	95	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102½	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s.2d M., s.f.'85	105	Pitts.,Ft.W&Ch. 3d M.	85
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	98½	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	90½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	92
Mich.Cen.8ꝑct.1869-'72	106	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	83
Mich. So. 7 ꝑ c. 2d M.	90	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M.	90
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	97	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ꝑ c. 1875	106	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	91
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	94
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	87¼		

On Friday the Gold Exchange Bank "cleared" or made settlements for the Brokers on transactions to the amount of $49,379,000. The resulting balances on this large sum were paid through the Bank by checks calling for Gold to the amount of $1,230,500, and with checks calling for Currency to the amount of $1,726,100. The perquisite of the Bank is $20 for every million of dollars of the gross clearances. There is some talk of getting up a Stock Exchange Bank for the daily clearance of Railway and other Stock receipts and deliveries between the Brokers, on the same principle. This, however, could only be accomplished with sufficient promptness and facility by assigning two or three "account days" in every month to each prominent Stock, as on the London Exchange—all time contracts being made to run to the account day.

In urging the necessity and vital importance to the Government, of a settled financial policy, and in discussing the general principles to which all legislation relative to the national debt and currency should be harmonized, the *Financial Chronicle* of this day, while approving of the established system of contraction, remarks:

"Another point on which we need a fixed policy is the consolidation of our debt. By the December statement it will be seen that we have, within a few months, to redeem nearly $900,000,000 of short-dated indebtedness, comprising $147,000,000 of compound interest notes and $724,000,000 of 7-30s, besides other maturing claims. Now if we had a settled policy, which every one knew, and could rely upon, let us see what could be done relative to this threatening pile of maturing debt. First, the anticipation that specie payments are to be resumed during the lifetime of the 7-30 notes, or of the outstanding compounds, would cease to operate on the public mind. The holders of these securities would be disabused of the absurd hope that they may receive gold at par in payment of the principal and interest. Thousands and tens of thousands of misguided expectant investors who hold fast their notes, under this singular hallucination, would be glad to sell them or to convert them into five-twenties. The consequence must be that, as soon as the Treasury Department could make the necessary arrangements, the whole mass of these short loans would pour in, and would be converted into long bonds. Suppose, however, no such definite policy is resolved upon, the majority of the holders of this class of short securities will believe the prediction that specie payments may soon be resumed. Of what use will it be to advertise that they may convert into Five-Twenties? Will they not hold their notes in hopes to get gold for them? Can men with such expectations be expected to part with seven-thirty notes, or compound legal tenders, at present prices? Is it not clear that the circulation of such delusive promises of early resumption is calculated to have a very mischievous effect on the public credit, and to contribute to produce serious embarrassment hereafter to the Treasury? For these reasons, as well as for others which have often been urged, we trust that a fixed policy will be decided on, published, and adhered to by Congress."

According to advices received by ALEXANDER DELMAR, Director of the Bureau of Statistics, dated at Turk's Island, Nov. 26, 1866, the silver half dollars and quarter dollars of the United States have been declared by proclamation of the Queen of Great Britain to be a legal-tender in the colony of Turks Island and Caico Islands, and the dependencies thereof, to circulate and be received in payment as being of the full value and equivalent to current money of the United Kingdom at the rates hereafter specified; that is to say, the silver half dollar of the United States at the rate of two shillings sterling, and the silver quarter dollar of the United States at one shilling sterling.

The *American Railroad Journal* says;

"The projected railroad connection between Cleveland and Cincinnati, *viâ* Millersburgh and Zanesville, is again receiving attention. It is said that a new company has been incorporated which will absorb the whole line, including the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati and the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroads, and will supply the two links yet to be constructed, viz.: From Millersburgh to Zanesville, about 50 miles, and from Morrow to Cincinnati, about 36 miles. The former road is 61 miles in length, extending from Millersburgh to Hudson, a point on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 26 miles from Cleveland. The latter is 132 miles long, extending from Zanesville, on the Central Ohio Railroad, to Morrow, on the Little Miami Railroad, 36 miles from Cincinnati. The only link absolutely required, therefore, is between Millersburgh and Zanesville, a distance of about 50 miles. With this portion of the line constructed, trains can run through from Cleveland to Cincinnati without change—the northern and southern portions being supplied by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Little Miami Railroad Companies, as now."

The Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, announces a dividend at the rate of 6 ꝑ cent. per annum on all deposits under $500 entitled thereto, and 5 ꝑ cent. on larger sums, free of Government tax.

United States Loans to the Pacific Roads.

From the New-York Stockholder.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report to the House of Representatives, makes the suggestion, without, however, elaborating his views on this head, that in order to carry out certain propositions for the reduction of taxes and the public debt, "there must be no additional donations to railroads." He has used a term in this connection which, though well enough in common parlance, is not sufficiently accurate for a State paper, especially one from a Department, the dealings whereof are supposed to be conducted with the exactness of money accounts. There are no "donations" to railroads of the kind which the Secretary has in view. The United States has granted, to aid in the construction of railways, alternate sections of the lands on and near the line of their routes. But it compensates itself by doubling the price of the alternate sections reserved, so that the half which is left sells for as much as the whole would bring but for the construction of the railway, to say nothing of the fact that, through the railway being built, Government lands are speedily sold which otherwise would wait a generation for purchasers. What the Secretary refers to is the advance of bonds of the United States in aid of railway construction—to the amount of $16,000 per mile, bearing interest payable in currency at 6 per cent. and to a larger amount per mile in the portions of the route mountainous and difficult of construction. This is but a loan secured by the road and lands, and for the payment of the interest five per cent. of the net earnings of the road are set aside, and other provisions made for the security of the principal and interest of the bonds advanced. This is no "donation." It is a loan, and we say it with all deference, the wisest one that any country situated as ours is can possibly make. That the making of this loan is immediately profitable to the Government, and that the annual revenue to the Government created or stimulated by such railway construction, is a manifold compensation for the annual interest disbursed, we propose to illustrate in as brief space as may be.

At the outset let us inquire, even if the United States were to pay outright the cost of construction of two or three lines of railway to the Pacific, would not such expenditure be wise and prudent in view of the accruing advantages to the country? Have we not seen France within a few years past spend hundreds of millions in an ineffectual attempt to get an arm's length-hold, through Mexico, upon a commerce which touched the Atlantic and Pacific? Have we not seen England within the last decade spend and authorize the expenditure of some $350,000,000 in the construction in her distant province of India of over 4,000 miles of railway in three or four great lines, over 3,000 miles of which are now in operation—the Government guaranteeing four per cent. dividends to the shareholders in these enterprises? We cite these instances that on this great subject we may have before us great and statesmanlike examples.

The Illinois Central, a land-grant railway, went into full operation about 1855. A table below shows the increase in population in 10 years to 1865, in the several counties through which it passes, together with number of square miles in that part (in some cases the whole) of each county affected by the railway:

TABLE.

Counties.	Sq. Miles.	Population 1855.	Population 1865.
Alexander	216	3,536	6,118
Champaign	900	10,779	21,941
Christian	288	3,075	7,149
Clay	324	3,433	9,907
Clinton	180	4,124	8,184
Coles	360	10,653	21,270
Cumberland	144	6,231	12,435
De Witt	216	7,115	13,980
Douglas	360	5,589	10,721
Effingham	648	5,723	11,376
Fayette	648	8,473	16,981
Ford	144	1,479	3,021
Franklin	162	4,281	9,213
Grundy	216	7,842	15,671
Iroquois	600	9,121	17,950
Jackson	288	5,102	9,876
Jefferson	288	4,031	7,984
Johnson	216	3,592	7,113
Kankakee	576	11,107	21,823
La Salle	1,260	37,450	72,185
Lee	720	14,131	27,278
McLean	480	19,682	34,181
Macon	432	6,873	11,948
Marshall	180	4,258	9,020
Montgomery	192	3,021	6,670
Moultrie	72	2,402	4,685
Ogle	540	17,088	33,321
Perry	432	7,782	15,424
Pulaski	216	2,942	5,018
Shelby	144	5,027	9,276
Stephenson	720	17,172	31,874
Union	432	8,102	15,476
Warren	324	8,324	15,921
Washington	270	6,326	10,851
Will	756	21,031	37,872
Williamson	216	4,270	7,953
Woodford	162	4,885	9,435
Total	14,292	304,402	589,198

Increase in population in 10 years, 284,796.
Increase per square mile within a fraction of 20.

One of the counties, Cook, through which the Illinois Central Railroad runs, has been omitted from the above table since, containing the City of Chicago, its increase in population has been from other causes than the location of a single railway. Generally care has been taken in reducing the comparisons of the table to keep within bounds the actual figures of growth, but, notwithstanding, they develop an accession of population along the line of this railway of twenty souls to the square mile during a period of ten years. Now, in relation to the projected railways to the Pacific, let it be understood that the new population which is to surround their path between the Mississippi and the ocean, though it will resort there as freely if not more freely than the population has resorted to the line of the Illinois Central, will be drawn largely from the Old World, and to that extent will be an actual increase to our wealth and strength instead of a mere shifting of inhabitants as has been largely the case in the settlement of new States hitherto. The immigration from Europe is steadily growing to be of a class better and more profitable to the country of their new home. We recorded some weeks since the arrival of a steamer load of Scandinavian people who at once went to take up lands on the line of one of the new railways toward the Pacific—three or four hundred people who purchased their land directly from the railway company by whom their coming to this country had been brought about. This instance will be constantly duplicated in the future as the railways extend, and the more of them there are building the more strenuous will be the active and direct efforts of the various boards of railway management to stimulate immigration with a view to fix it upon their several lines. What advantages does this immigration bring? First, what has been overlooked too often by many of our writers upon finance and currency, the emigrants bring with them what, considering their numbers, make a large aggregate of coin. Investigations conducted several years since by the Castle Garden Immigration Board, and extending over two periods of thirteen and fifteen months respectively, demonstrated that the emigrants, taken together, brought with them $100 in coin per head, counting man, woman and child. How much from this score would be added to the wealth of the country during the term at the end of which mature the United States bonds advanced to these railways! We have seen that it may be reckoned that 20 to the square mile of population will be added along the railway line every ten years—equal to 60 for 30 years—of which we may consider one-half would be of immigrants. On the strip of 20 miles wide, there would be 2,000 square miles to each 100 miles of railway. With 30 head of foreign-born population to the square mile, there would come for every 100 miles of railway $6,000,000 of coin brought by emigrants attracted to its route. This is something of an item against and in the day of specie payments, for the advent of which it is understood the Secretary is anxious. If 450 millions of revenue be drawn annually from articles of domestic manufacture or foreign import consumed in our country by a population of 25 millions, the rate of tax paying for each inhabitant is $18 per annum. At this rate these 60,000 of new inhabitants along the hundred miles of railway would yield $1,080,000 of revenue per year received through the Collectors of internal revenue and at the Custom-houses. Railway construction and equipment employing its hosts of laborers whose clothing and food in part pay heavy taxes, using iron and other manufactures in its rolling stock, which pay, with one tax upon another, not less than ten per centum to the revenue, must add largely to Government receipts on the system by which they are now levied. Of the articles which enter into such construction and equipment, at least $15,000 worth to the mile pay this 10 ꝑ centum of their cost in taxes. Here is 1,500,000 more for each hundred miles of railway, upon which the Government receives $150,000, and this construction will, as wear and tear goes upon our railways, be substantially renewed every ten years. The earnings of railways are taxed in part. These railways to the Pacific must earn $10,000 per mile per annum. If the tax be restored as it was previous to this year to rest upon gross earnings, and 3 ꝑ cent. at that, here is another source whence $30,000 per annum may be derived. On every hand and in every light which these enterprises may be viewed, taxation, and the basis of taxation are found; and it would be sufficient to leave the matter by saying that the sources of revenue opened to the Government through the construction of these railways are incalculable, reducing the amount of annual interest on the bonds lent by the United States to pitiful insignificance in comparison. Let us see how the account stands upon the few heads to which we have referred;

On one side—the debit side of the Government's account for annual disbursement for these railways—there stands for each 100 miles of railway constructed, the interest at 6 ꝑ cent on 16 $1,000 bonds per mile loaned, which amounts to		$96,000
On the other side the annual yield of revenue from abroad settled on that extent of road, would be per annum	$1,080,000	
Taxes on railway earning per annum	30,000	
Taxes on articles entering into railway construction and equipment per annum	15,000	
Balance of Government receipts over disbursements for interest, per annum		$1,029,000
	$1,125,000	$1,125,000

It will be suggested that upon some portion of the route the Government loans $48,000, and even $96,000 in bonds per mile. True, but it is upon those portions, mountainous and difficult, where construction is more costly; and, consequently, all the considerations of revenue derived from taxation upon population and cost of material here apply with increased force. The Central Pacific Company has now 7,000 men at work in advance of their track on the hither slope of the Sierra Nevada, engaged in grading among the rocks. This population pays a large tax annually to this Government. One item: the Central Pacific alone, who are somewhat over 100 miles on their route, have bought in this market 200 tons of steel at a cost of about $380 ꝑ ton, say $76,000, on which the Government makes a considerable revenue. This is merely for points for their picks and drills. The weight of iron in these, also paying taxes, is another and a larger matter.

Tonnage of the Port of New-York.

The *American Railroad Journal* of the 15th inst., gives the following compilation of the statistics of the tonnage of New-York, entered at New-York from foreign ports for nine months ending Sept. 30, 1866:

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Seamen.
American vessels	1,334	778,075	24,239
Foreign vessels	2,503	1,375,919	50,212
Total	3,837	2,153,994	74,451
Same time in 1865	3,664	1,653,514	58,194
Same time in 1864	3,765	1,780,065	74,518
Same time in 1863	3,798	1,832,129	61,256
Same time in 1862	4,048	1,859,050	60,551
Same time in 1861	3,582	1,768,505	56,446
Same time in 1860	3,233	1,607,240	53,686

Cleared at New-York for Foreign Ports for nine months ending Sept. 30, 1866:

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Seamen.
American vessels	891	594,675	18,740
Foreign vessels	2,530	1,357,601	50,637
Total	3,421	1,952,276	69,377
Same time in 1865	3,182	1,656,491	53,451
Same time in 1864	3,566	1,796,698	58,866
Same time in 1863	3,560	1,838,602	57,649
Same time in 1862	3,671	1,826,613	56,696
Same time in 1861	3,267	1,628,793	53,976
Same time in 1860	2,759	1,406,192	48,478

The relative arrivals of American and foreign tonnage during the nine months ending Sept. 30, in each of the last six years are as follows:

	American.		Foreign.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1861	2,362	1,192,921	1,220	575,584
1862	2,056	1,095,049	1,991	804,001
1863	1,443	808,305	2,345	1,023,824
1864	1,206	641,871	2,559	1,138,133
1865	1,143	574,389	2,461	1,079,125
1866	1,334	778,075	2,503	1,375,917

Coastwise commerce at New-York for nine months ending September 30:

	Entered Coastwise.		Cleared Coastwise.	
	No. Vessels.	Tons.	No. Vessels.	Tons.
1860	1,180	376,554	3,864	1,318,829
1861	916	294,085	2,397	690,948
1862	812	277,464	1,226	409,657
1863	1,256	490,003	2,162	630,419
1864	989	411,815	2,287	651,063
1865	1,465	672,538	2,761	1,049,503
1866	1,935	1,024,289	3,459	1,494,254

Can a Loyal People be Built Up in the South?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have now heard, either through their official organs or through other equally reliable exponents of public opinion, from every portion of the South, the feelings entertained there on the proposed Constitutional Amendment, and, with the exceptions of Gov. MURPHY, of Arkansas, and Gov. PEIRPOINT, of Virginia, there would seem to be but one voice, and that against it—the cogent statements and arguments, and the warning declarations of those two men appearing to fall on heedless or closed ears.

Nothing could more forcibly impress upon the people of the loyal States the importance and necessity of this Amendment, upon which they have just placed their verdict, than this state of feeling and the fierce denunciations and bitter revilings with which it has been received by Governors of States, Legislatures and other leaders of public opinion in the late rebellious States.

It is not the conviction of reason or judgment that comes up to us from these persons, but the instinctive outcry of a governing class, who see in this measure the death-blow to their former influence, the last remaining hope taken from them of reinaugurating that cunning meshwork of power which they had formerly thrown around the body politic, and thus subdued it to their will.

Against whom was the mighty battle of the rebellion arrayed, and for what was it fought? People will tell you that it was against the slave owners and to abolish Slavery. A truth to some extent, but not the whole truth. Strong as this motive may have been in some breasts, there was a far more powerful one in that of the masses. It was the innate love of truly free institutions, *per se*, and that hearty detestation of assumption and arrogance which is at the bottom of every movement of the masses against a governing class. The battle was fought that no such class should be longer allowed to exist within the borders of this Republic. It was gained, and the common sense of the masses, their instinctive apprehensions for the future, and the lessons of the past, all warn them that its fruits be not lost by supineness on their part or from political chicanery on the part of the vanquished.

No one can mingle with the masses and say that there is any vindictive feelings mixed up with the resolute determination that what their judgment, their natural sense of justice tells them is necessary and right, ought to be and must be done. Their settled purpose is that equal rights shall subsist throughout the borders of the Union. That however the negro suffrage question may now be settled—a point which did not enter into the contest in which they engaged—there shall be no more compromises by which a minority shall impose their will upon the majority. In fine, that there shall be no longer any class who shall arrogate to themselves the position of a governing class. They will no longer away with that absurd anomaly in a democratic state a pseudo aristocracy.

Hence the fierce and bitter wail that we hear come up from the Southern leaders. Hence the efforts that are making among them on all sides to rebuild institutions which were raised and nurtured in this interest. Hence the cunningly devised scheme for "universal amnesty," and for "impartial suffrage," that riddle, the *lucus à non lucendo*, of the moment.

The past juggling of this class has been too fully exposed to the loyal masses for them to be bullied or cajoled back to a condition of things that once existed, when the great majority of the high civil offices of the State were appropriated as a right by this class; when out of 520 officers of the navy, at the outbreak of the rebellion, 280, from the rank of Lieutenant upward, were from the South; and when, but for the equalizing influence of the Military Academy, the proportion of Southern army officers would have been greater, as no opportunity was lost, when new regiments were legislated in, to place a preponderance of Southern officers in them.

The effect of the Constitutional Amendment, the true policy of the country, is to utterly destroy the influence of this class, and to build up in its stead, from among the rest of the inhabitants of the South, one in harmony with the true principles of Democracy. Is there any mode of reaching these last so as to lead them to do so? So long as they insanely play into the hands of their leaders in rejecting the Amendment, it will be difficult, except through the infusion and contact of men from without. If to gratify these leaders and prevent their disfranchisement by rejecting this Amendment, they choose to disfranchise themselves, they may in vain invoke the tide of immigration to set toward them either from abroad or from within. However tempting may be the inducements held out, of climate or soil, no persons of any intelligence, who value the rights of citizenship, will voluntarily disfranchise themselves by accepting them on this condition. With that innate desire for the untrammeled possession of land common to all classes of men, it will also be in vain for the South to call for aid from immigration, so long as her Pendletons and others cling to their notions of building up a landed aristocracy. It will be in vain for them to attempt to exclude the enterprise and business habits of the much-feared and hated Yankee, and to raise up a dependent tenant class from the Irish and German element; a fact which the Western immigration alone should have taught them.

The admirable letter of the correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette* from Washington, published in the TIMES, Nov. 29, and headed "Impartial Suffrage," sets this matter in a clear point of view, both by its statistics and other facts. It shows the utterly selfish character of the appeal, which so small a number as not over 50,000, if near so many, are making to the rest of the white inhabitants of the South, whom, for the sole furtherance of their ambition and recklessly absurd aspirations, they led into rebellion, and brought upon them the wide-spread desolation under which they are now suffering.

If the past gave the country now anything to hope for in any amnesty that should include this class, such a measure might be looked upon with favor. But does it? What comes up to the country at present from all quarters of the South, but the evidence of the determination of this governing class to hang on to their past hold upon office? That there should be some of them, and it is earnestly to be hoped a great number, whose cases when examined into will deserve the two-third vote of Congress to relieve them from all disability, would be a subject of gratification to the nation; but that there are certainly many who should be put beyond the pale of any future participation in the public administration of the country, justice even to the rest demands. That this distinction ought to be made between those who are well known to have prepared and inaugurated the rebellion—in some instances holding on to their offices under the United States until it broke out—and those who were passive or indifferent, or who, against their own will, were forced into it, even the most radical will concede. That this clause of the Amendment, either in its present or some modified form, is necessary to bring forward a new class of public men in the South who will work in harmony with the principles settled by the late contest as essential to our future union, prosperity and safety, there can hardly be a question upon. UNION.

"Emigration to Brazil."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a late number of the TIMES you print a communication signed "Querist," in reference to emigration to Brazil. I am persuaded that you will repair an injustice of which you were unwittingly made guilty. "Querist" says:

"Some hundreds of men were engaged last week for Brazil, by a Brazilian Agency recently opened on Broadway, where about 600 have presented themselves in the course of the week, in consequence of advertisements and handbills offering free passage to Brazil, a homestead, and confessional liberty. But neither at the offices of the said Agency, nor even at the Brazilian Legation, right opposite it in Broadway, can any satisfactory information with regard to the latter point be obtained by the applicants; from which it may be concluded that the confessional inabilities of Protestants, described in *Fletcher and Kidder's Brazil*, just republished, are still existing, and that the above-cited assertion, made in the handbills, is an untruth. This need not be wondered at if, despite the above promise of a free passage, those few hundred men—whose desire to go to Brazil had by it been so excited that they determined to go at all hazards—paid down $5 and signed a bill for $50 more for their passage. The promise of free passage turns out to be an untruth, as well as that with regard to confessional liberty."

"Querist" states a deliberate untruth in the outset. To satisfy myself upon the point I visited the office of the Agency, and also that of the Brazilian Legation, and obtained information upon every point asked for. Naturally enough the Brazilian Consul does not choose to have his office overrun with emigrants, nor to have the Consulate confounded with an Agency, and consequently refers all callers to the proper office.

The following is the "handbill" or "advertisement" referred to. It will be found on page 333 of FLETCHER and KIDDER's *Brazil and the Brazilians*—just republished:

NOTE FOR 1866.—In regard to emigration from the South of the United States, I here insert the circular issued by Sr. GALVAO, the official Agent at Rio, and countersigned by the Brazilian Consul-General at New-York.

EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

The Imperial Government looks with sympathy and interest on American emigration to Brazil, and is resolved to give it the most favorable consideration. Emigrants will find an abundance of fertile land, suitable for the culture of cotton, sugar-cane, coffee, tobacco, rice, &c. These lands are situated in the Provinces of Rio Grande de Sul, Santa Catharina, Parana, Sao Paulo, Espirito Santo and Rio de Janerio; and each emigrant may select his own lands. As soon as the emigrant has chosen his land it will be measured by the Government, and possession given on payment of the price stipulated. Unoccupied lands will be sold at the rate of 23c., 46c., 70c. or 90c. per acre, to be paid before taking possession, or sold for terms of five years, the emigrants paying six per cent. yearly, and receiving the title of property after having paid for the land sold. The laws in force grant many favors to emigrants, such as exemption from import duties on all objects of personal use, implements of trade and agricultural implements and machinery. Emigrants will enjoy, under the Constitution of the Empire, all civil rights and liberties which belong to native-born Brazilians. They will enjoy liberty of conscience in religious matters, and will not be persecuted for their religious belief. Emigrants may become naturalized citizens after ten years' residence in the Empire, and will be exempt from all military duties except the National Guard (militia) in the municipality. No slaves can be imported into Brazil from any country whatever. Emigration of agriculturists and mechanics is particularly desired. Good engineers are in demand in the Empire. Some railroads are in construction, and others in project; besides there are many roads to be built and rivers to be navigated. On sale, at the disposal of emigrants, are lands of the best qualities belonging to private persons. These lands, varying in price from $1 40 to $7 per acre, are suitable for the growth of coffee, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, rice, Indian corn, &c., and may be obtained in every condition, from virgin forest to that in a complete state of cultivation.

The above is Don PEDRO's "hand-bill," and is nearly word for word with the one issued by the agency here.

The following is the

CONTRACT OF EMIGRANTS GOING TO BRAZIL.

The emigrant, in consideration of the undertaking of the Brazil Emigration Agency, hereby agrees to sail for Brazil, as emigrant, with his family or otherwise, upon the following conditions, which he binds himself to abide by faithfully:

First—To purchase land for cultivation or grazing on the terms specified above. These lands will be mortgaged to the Imperial Government of Brazil, as a guarantee for the advances made by that Government for transportation, which will be the sum of $50 in gold, children half price, from New York; $62 in gold from New-Orleans; and $57 in gold from any other port in the United States.

Second—To give satisfactory security for his debt to the Government in case he should prefer some other branch of labor than that of farming. In that case the payment must be effected within one year after arrival.

The above the emigrant signs.

It is expressly stated that the Government is in need of no persons for the army or navy, so that "Querist's" apprehensions on the score that the men will be made recruits of and sent "on to the scene of the bloody war in Paraguay" have no reasonable basis.

As to the "confessional inabilities" of Protestants, I do not exactly understand what "Querist" means. There is no law in Brazil, I believe, against Protestants confessing if they choose to. I have anxiously and carefully looked through FLETCHER and KIDDER's very interesting and valuable book on Brazil, but do not find the "confessional inability" referred to.

But I do find the following, commencing chapter ix, on the 140th page of the work: "The 'Roman Catholic Apostolic' is the religion of the State in Brazil; yet by the liberal Constitution, and by the equally liberal sentiments of the Brazilians, all other denominations have the right to worship God as they choose, whether in public or in private, with the single limitation that the church edifice must not be *externo de templo*—in the form of a temple—which has been defined by the supreme judges to be a building without steeple or bells." And again, so far back as 1845, we find Mr. FLETCHER's colleague saying (see page 143): "It is my firm conviction that there is not a Roman Catholic country on the globe where there prevails a greater degree of liberality of feeling toward Protestants."

So far as paying down $5 for passage money, is concerned, it amounts simply to this: The Brazilian Government has made a contract with the United States and Brazil Steamship Company to carry emigrants to Brazil. The man on getting his ticket is required to make the payment complained of only as a guarantee of good faith, and it is returned to him on board the vessel when out at sea by the Purser. Were not this precaution adopted, very many names would be registered, and provision made for very many more passengers than would be forthcoming at the time of the vessel's sailing. "The promise of a free passage" in no sense of the phrase "turns out to be an untruth, as well as that with regard to confessional liberty," whatever that may mean.

It is the policy of Dom PEDRO II. to induce emigration, and the measures which he has taken are wise ones. An agricultural population, to develop the great resources of Brazil, is what is needed, and in thus throwing open the doors of his Empire he secures it. The terms to the emigrant are not very hard. An advance of $50 in gold is made for him at once, and if his land proves sterile and his labor flat and unprofitable, the Government is as little benefited by it as he is. To be required to pay for his land in five years, at a minimum of 23 cents, or a maximum of 90 cents an acre, is no special hardship. It is like selling a man a sheep and agreeing to take the payment in a small proportion of its fleece.

Brazil offers many encouragements to settlers. Its climate is one of the most delightful in the world. As Mr. FLETCHER very truly says, Nature has heaped up her bounties of every description; cool breezes, lofty mountains, vast rivers, and plentiful pluvial irrigation. It is a tropical country without tropical discomforts. Siroccos and earthquakes never visit it. In Summer the heat is actually less oppressive than in the hot days with which we are favored in July and August. Along the coast, the sea breeze during the day and the land breeze at night provide a most equable and comfortable temperature. The great elevation of Brazil—greater than that of any other tropical country—and the strong trade winds produce a climate nearly as healthful as a Northern one. The customary course of acclimating fevers is dispensed with. The fertility of the soil is wonderful; tickled with a hoe, it will indeed laugh with a harvest. This, taken in connection with the cheapness of land, offers the farmer a field for his labors which cannot be surpassed. And for mechanics the demand is great. Under the wise and mild rule of the present Emperor, Brazil seems destined to occupy a prominent place among the nations of the earth. Already the tide of emigration is setting that way with a wild *furore*, and every steamer which leaves for those ports goes freighted with emigrants under the auspices of the Agency. Querist need feel no alarm for the good faith of the Imperial Government in this matter, since policy as well as honor bind it to a religious fulfillment of its obligations. The gentleman who has charge of the Brazil Emigration Agency, Señor QUINTINO BOCAYUVA, received his appointment direct from Don PEDRO II., Emperor of Brazil, which indorsement would certainly seem to entitle his acts to credit. Several attacks have been made upon the scheme, mostly anonymous ones. It has been hinted that the purpose is to make *peons* of the emigrants or impress them into the Imperial army. No one who knows Messrs. GARRISON and ALLEN—agents of the steamship line—would for a moment suppose that they could be induced to lend themselves to such a nefarious scheme; and any one who has doubts about the genuineness of the enterprise can have his doubts removed by calling upon the Brazilian Consul-General. VERITAS.

Economy in Housekeeping.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the present time you will hear complaints on all sides about the high price of meats and provisions. It does no good to complain—the retailers will not reduce their prices until they are compelled to do so. No better way, I think, can be suggested to bring butchers to their senses than for consumers to do as I have done this week. Go to Washington Market (wholesale department) and buy a quarter of beef, or a whole lamb; and as the weather is cold it will keep until the greater part is consumed, and if a little is "corned" it will not be lost. All of this can be accomplished much easier than most people suppose; and if it is generally done, the retail butchers will soon see the propriety of being satisfied with a fair compensation as the profits of their business. The retail price of beef at present in New-York is from 25 to 35 cents per pound. The wholesale price of good beef in Washington Market is, for fore quarters, 11 to 12 cents; for hind quarters, 14 to 15 cents. The price of lamb is 11½ to 12½ cents—all of which can be used. The weight of a quarter of beef is from 125 to 200 pounds. If the consumer will reflect he will see there is no waste in buying a quarter of beef, as the poorer or bony part is good for soup; and even these parts cannot be bought of a first-class retail butcher as low as 15 cents per pound. Try this course or stop grumbling. HOUSEKEEPER.

Inauguration of a Soldiers' Monument at Tivoli, Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

The rural district about Tivoli, Dutchess County, has set an example in erecting a monument to her patriot dead "who lost their lives in suppressing the Slaveholders' rebellion and in sustaining the Government of the people, for the people by the people." The inaugural ceremonies were held in the village of Madalin. A storm which rendered traveling difficult and very unpleasant precluded the contemplated out-door ceremonial and military action. Gen. DEPEYSTER of Tivoli, who had been unanimously selected as the "orator of the day," delivered an address which held the attention of the audience for nearly two hours. The vote of the meeting called for the printing of the address and supplementary information, to whose collection, collation and preparation over four months had been devoted. Chaplain BARTLETT, One Hundred and Fiftieth New-York Volunteers, who had taken part in SHERMAN's grand march, stated that the speaker's succinct picture of that achievment was the best he had seen or heard, and seemed to renew in its delivery the glories and excitement of the exploit in which he had participated. Gen. DEPEYSTER's address embraced every topic of Red Hook's military history as connected with the great "American conflict," the life struggle of the Republic. As her sons were dispersed through about fifty-two regiments and ships of war, the consideration of their action was necessarily a review of the whole conflict. The town's three representative regiments—the Twentieth New-York State Militia, or Eightieth New-York Volunteers, the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York Volunteers, and the One Hundred and Fiftieth New-York Volunteers—were equally representatives of the Army of the Potomac—the Army of the East—the suffering enduring and preserving; of the Army of the West—the Army of the Mississippi—of the capturing and holding, and of the Army of SHERMAN—the Army of the Centre—the Federal entering and cleaving wedge, the conquering and avenging.

The monument has been set up in the centre of the village of Madalin, about three quarters of a mile east of Tivoli Station, and landing, cost $800, and is visible from quite a distance in every direction.

Political Items.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* has the following paragraph: "The name of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE is mentioned in connection with the office of Governor of Virginia. We would prefer him for that station to any man in Virginia, because he is honest and capable, and worthy of any honor that a grateful people can bestow upon him—and because he would recommend only measures that look to the peace and harmony of the country. But Gen. LEE could not be a candidate if he would, and what is more, he would not if he could.'"

WM. S. CLARK, of Esperance, has received the Democratic nomination in Schoharie for member of Assembly, to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of Hon. DANIEL SHAFER.

Mr. GUTHRIE has expressed a willingness to resign his seat in the United Senate, it is said, if thereby the election of a Union man can be promoted.

Mr. A. BULKLEY has been appointed Postmaster, at Greenville, N. Y., in the place of Mr. B. F. OTTARSON, removed.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 17th day of December, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1867:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

A fine assortment plated, on GERMAN SILVER and WHITE METAL.
TEA SETS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, CORDIAL STANDS, SOUP TUREENS, &c., &c.
H. O. REED, JR., & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 13 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
Old ware repaired and replated.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

CORD AND KINDLING WOOD, PINE, oak and hickory of the very best quality, at the lowest market prices, at the Empire Wood Depot, No. 78 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

NO MORE TOOTHACHE AFTER USING PICTON'S GREAT TOOTHACHE REMEDY, 50 cents per bottle, sold at No. 6 Clinton-place and all drug-stores.

FINANCIAL.

JUDSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
BROKERS AND COLLECTORS.
DEALER IN
EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,
Corner of Camp and Common sts.,
NEW-ORLEANS.
Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors, will be held at their Banking Room on the second Tuesday in January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Board.
B. SEMAN, Cashier.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.
The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.
Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:

That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.
A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, the 8th January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL election for directors of the first-class of the NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19. Polls open from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.
J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.
A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst. and reopen on the 2d day of January next.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., less Government tax, on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending the 1st day of December next, payable on and after the 17th day of December next in the preferred stock of the Company, at par, to holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company on the 1st day of December. The Transfer-Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of December, and open on the morning of the 18th. Fractional parts of a share of the Dividend declared will be paid for in cash by the Treasurer at the rate of the price of the stock on the 15th December instant.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE "INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS," and others, No. 516 Broadway, has declared a dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st inst., and payable MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867, at the following rates per annum: Six per Cent. on sums of from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on larger sums, free from Government tax. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
DEC. 13, 1866.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 223 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from that date.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., CORNER OF 26TH-ST.
INTEREST ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000, at the rate of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, commencing Jan. 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE EXECUTORS OF R. MARCHER, deceased, offer for sale the large and old-established picture-frame business of the late R. Marcher & Bro., now in full and successful operation, with the machinery, appliances and stock on hand. The factories will be leased on favorable terms, and may be purchased if desired. For particulars and terms apply to P. VAN ANTWERP, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

BUSINESS.—A CASH JOBBING HOUSE, WELL established and in good standing, desiring to extend their business, offer an opening to an honorable man with $15,000 or $20,000, as active or special partner. Principals only will be treated with. Address, with real name, appointing interview, for one week, J. B., Box No. 172 New-York Daily *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE, ONE OF THE oldest established wholesale and retail liquor stores on Wall-st., now doing a splendid day business. To a party with about $9,000 cash, an opportunity offers which is seldom to be met with; none but principals treated with. Apply to BLEECKER, HYDE & LOWEREE, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

CAPITAL WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN in the wool commission business, with favorable facilities for obtaining and disposing of consignments, want a partner with at least $50,000. Address J. C. K., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL HUNT'S HOOSIER FODDER CUTTER; the best cutter in the world. A good chance to make money. Call on H. STEVENS, No. 119 Nassau-st.

A PARTY CAN INVEST FROM $500 TO to $5,000 in a secure business, paying rapid and very large profits. Call at No. 200 Bleecker-st., from 9 to 3.

FURNITURE.

HOUSEKEEPERS OR PERSONS GOING to housekeeping can buy their carpets, furniture, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal, and pay by weekly or monthly payments, if preferred.

ALL WHO USE THEM PRONOUNCE SINGER'S Spring Beds superior, strong, light, durable. Cannot get out of order. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LARGE SALE OF HORSES AT AUCTION.
TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., there will be sold at auction at the stables of the Bowery, Houston-st. and Avenue C line of stages, in 12th and 13th sts., east of Avenue C, New-York City, 130 horses. This affords a rare opportunity to railroad and stagemen, farmers, grocers, cartmen and others, to purchase good horses at low prices. To give all an equal chance, each horse will be sold singly for cash down.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—P. H. DIAMOND HAS REMOVED to No. 765 Broadway, 2d door below corner of 9th-st. up stairs. Sewing Machines of all kinds to rent and for sale.

AUCTION SALES.

Book Trade Salesrooms, No. 498 Broadway, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18 AND 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,
OF THE
PRIVATE LIBRARY
OF
JOHN LAFARGE, ESQ.,
(Who will shortly depart for Europe.)
Consisting of an exceedingly choice collection of ILLUSTRATED, STANDARD, FINE ART AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Among which will be found superior copies of the following: Milton's Prose and Poetical Works, 8 vols., 8vo, cloth. Pickering—Lord Bacon's Works, 16 vols., 8vo, tree calf. Pickering—Dodsley's Old Plays, 12 vols., Post 8vo, half morocco. Best Edition—Mrs. Jameson's Works, 6 vols. Hogarth's Works, folio, half morocco. Gillray's Caricatures, 2 vols., folio and octavo. Dibdin's Decameron, 3 vols. roy. 8vo., morocco. Herculaneum and Pompeii, 8 vols. royal 8vo. Gailhabaud's Architecture, 4 vols. 4to. Bartzch's Peintre Graveur, 19 vols. Owen Jones' Grammar of Ornament. Best Edition—Ruskin's Works. English Editions—Clarendon's Rebellion, best edition, tree calf, 7 vols. Knight's Pictorial Shakspeare, 8 vols. cloth, uncut. Original Edition—Musee Francais, 4 vols. folio. Waring's Masterpieces of Industrial Art, 3 vols., folio, morocco. Pitti Palace Gallery, 4 vols., folio, half morocco, &c., &c.

Also, a Choice Collection of French Literature.
Catalogue ready and books on exhibition.

GREAT SALE OF HOLIDAY BOOKS,
by order of
MESSRS. D. APPLETON & CO.,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
Dec. 20, 21 and 22 at 4 o'clock P. M., each day.
ELEGANT CHRISTMAS STOCK,
being a choice selection of elegantly bound works, suitable for Christmas presents, selected from the large stock of
D. APPLETON & CO., NEW-YORK,
among which will be found Waverley Novels, 25 vols., with proof plates; Dickens' Works, with over 500 designs by Cruikshank; Lever's Complete Works, illustrated by Phiz; complete and uniform edition of Macaulay's Works; New American Cyclopædia; Shakspeare's Works; Life of Man Symbolized; The Holy Bible, new edition, and Milton's Paradise Lost, illustrated by Dore; Galleries of Berlin, Dresden, Munich and Vienna; choice editions of the Poets, and many other superb gift books, with the best standard literature.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

Gentlemen unable to attend the sale can have their orders to purchase executed by the auctioneers without charge.

This will be the only sale D. A. & Co. will make this year in New-York. Every book in this catalogue will be sold without reserve.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
OPENING SALE OF FINE ORIGINAL MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, AT THE FINE ART GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER 14TH-ST.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, at their new and spacious Fine Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, Dec. 20 and 22, a large and fine collection of original modern oil paintings, imported by A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp, and never before exhibited in this country, among which are works of the following eminent European artists viz.:

Louis Robbe, David Col, L. Vankuyck,
E. Verboekhoven, H. Schaefels, J. Strobel,
J. Vaarburg, M. A. Koekkoek, J. Crabeels,
A. Eversen, C. Leickert, J. J. Spohler,
T. Rusten, Vanden Eyken, H. Savry,
M. Tenkate, H. Savry, F. Kruseman,
T. Francia, J. Marohn, W. Luinig,
F. Vonseben, A. T. Verhoven Ball, T. Devos,
Carolus,

and others of celebrity. Also, from the banking-house of Bowles, Grivet & Co., of Paris, examples of

Troyon, F. Moulinet, W. Diaz,
T. Frere, J. Veyrassat, Jules Nod,
S. Mesn, P. L. Couturier, E. Hichel,
F. Willems, Lanfant De Metz Couder, &c., &c.

Also, from a private collection, the works of

Thos. Cole, Thos. Doughty, Geo. Moreland,
S. Andersen, Joseph Vernet, J. G. Mebby,
and others.

ALSO,
the large and elegant painting entitled
CAST ASHORE,
by J. Hilverdink, presented by the Government of the Netherlands to the World's Fair in New-York, at a cost of $6,000.

The above will be open for exhibition on and after Monday, day and evening, and will be found on examination to be the finest collection offered at auction this season.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF FINE LADIES' FURS.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19,
At 10½ o'clock A. M.,
At the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.
THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF STOCK OF A BROADWAY RETAIL DEALER,
Comprising three sets of Russian Sable, Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Astrakhan, Fitch, Grey Squirrel, Muskrat and Coney Sets for ladies and misses.
Sets of Cloth Imitation Astrakhan.
Ladies' Skating Caps, Hoods.
Gent's Otter and Beaver Gloves and Collars.
Two Genet and one Polar Bear Robes.

We respectfully solicit the attention of those who want goods of this kind to the above advertisement, and assure our friends that they will be found as represented, having been made up expressly for the best BROADWAY RETAIL TRADE, and sold without reserve, to close a concern.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, DEC. 17 AND 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK EACH DAY, AT THEIR SALESROOM NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PARISIAN, GERMAN AND CHINESE FANCY GOODS, MUSICAL BOXES, TOYS, &c., &c. ALSO, STATUARY, CARRARA, MARBLE AND ALABASTER GOODS, VASES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, FIGURES, BUSTS, PEDESTALS, &c., &c.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS AND QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY.
DEPOT OF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 10, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Fardy's Wharf, south side of Basin,) on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 12 M., the splendid side-wheel steamer, CITY OF ALBANY, rebuilt in 1864, of —— tons; length, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; cylinder 40 inches, and 12 feet stroke.
Also, the steamtug ISLANDER, of —— tons; length, 58 feet; breadth of beam, 14 feet; depth of hold 7 feet, and 17-inch cylinder. Both vessels of light draft, hulls sound and strong, and engines and boilers in good condition.
A small quantity of Quartermaster's property, consisting of 11 anchors and 22,695 pounds chain-cable, will be disposed of at the same time and place to the highest bidder.
Terms cash, in Government funds on day of sale. Inquiries respecting the sale may be addressed to the undersigned, or to the auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

STEAMERS ARAGO AND FULTON FOR SALE.
The above steamers will be offered for sale at public auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, Trinity Buildings, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers.
No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will, by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the [salesroom of the] Merchant's Exchange, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, respectively called *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of 2,667 98-100 tons, and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,684 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.
CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a large and select stock of first-class wines, brandies, cigars, &c., without reserve. Full particulars hereafter.

PROPOSALS.

TO ARCHITECTS.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3,000 for the first, of $2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board.
T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 28th of December, 1866, for the following description of granite, to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

20,000 cubic feet rough-cut Eastern granite, one-third to be 16 feet long and 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 10 to 13 feet long and 3½ to 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 6 to 9 feet long and from 3½ to 3 feet wide—all to dress exactly 18 inches in thickness. The stone to be sound, free from holes, and to be rough dressed all round.

20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite for wall above low water; to be from 4 to 10 feet long, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 19 inches in thickness. Beds, builds and joints to be rough-cut, and have full joints, all to be cut so as to form a good bond, 4,515 square feet face, to have chiseled arris, one inch wide, and to be neatly pointed, and free from holes; batter of face 1½ inch to the foot.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster, U. S. N.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
No. 771 Broadway and Nos. 135, 137 and 139 9th-st.,
Offer for the remainder of the season their large and elegant stock of
CLOAKS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Consisting of
VELVET CLOAKS,
CLOTH CLOAKS,
SILK CLOAKS,
OPERA CLOAKS,
CARRIAGE CLOAKS,
HOUSE AND BREAKFAST JACKETS, &c.
ALSO,
Great inducements presented in the Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Department, such as
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
INFANTS' WARDROBES, (complete,)
MISSES' AND BOYS' SUITS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, (latest styles.)
BREAKFAST ROBES, &c.
JUPE IMPERATRICE SKIRT.
CARRIAGE ROBES.
Elegant new styles, suitable for Holiday Presents.
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
No. 771 Broadway and Nos. 135, 137 and 139 9th-st.

DRUGGETS AND BORDERED CLOTHS.
Just received, 10-4, 12-4, 14-4 and 16-4
PRINTED DRUGGETS.
Also, BORDERED DRUGGETS, in various sizes,
GOOD QUALITY.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st.

A GREAT CROWD OF CUSTOMERS,
AND IMMENSE LOTS OF CHEAP GOODS.
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT OVER MUSLINS.
Our prices 10c. a yard below any other store.
THE GREATEST CRASH IN MUSLINS
Ever experienced in the drygoods trade.
CUT THIS OUT FOR REFERENCE,
and you will have no difficulty in buying muslins.

AT 10c. per yard,	OLD PRICE 18c.
AT 12½c.,	OLD PRICE 20c.
AT 15c.,	OLD PRICE 22c.
AT 18c.,	OLD PRICE 25c.
AT 20c.,	OLD PRICE 28c.
AT 22c.,	OLD PRICE 30c.
AT 25c.,	OLD PRICE 40c.

Yard wide Wamsuttas, 35c.
Buy your muslins before they advance again.
ALL SILK AND WOVE POPLIN PLAIDS, $1, former price $1 50.
FINE BLACK ALPACAS, 50c., 62½c. and 75c.
These are the cheapest Alpacas of the year.
FINE WHITE FLANNELS, 25c., former price 40c.
DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAYS.
Great demand for Garnets. We have a fine supply.
N. B.—No extra charge for Garnets.
BEAUTIFUL GARNET MERINOS, ALPACAS, GARNET EMPRESS CLOTHS, REPS, ENGLISH MERINOS, GARNET POPLINS, &c., &c.
Customers can come from Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City and Hoboken without fear of this advertisement being overdrawn. You can surely save nearly one-half from the prices charged in those places. Having two stores, we are able to handle big lots cheap at auction.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 167 8th-av., near 18th, and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

RICH DRY GOODS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 17, at retail
THE GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED,
from last week's peremptory auction sales.
RICH SILK AND DRESS GOODS,
the greatest variety ever offered by us for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
at about 50 cents on the dollar. The richest and cheapest REAL POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS and CUFFS, ever offered.
LACE SHAWLS, PARIS, CAMEL'S HAIR, PAISLEY and other rich SHAWLS in great variety.
BLACK LYONS SILK VELVET,
first quality, at about half price of importation. Also, 5,000 DRESSES of the following goods, put up in
DRESS PATTERNS
with the price marked in plain figures on each dress, and placed on separate counters, for convenience of customers, comprising
EMPRESS CLOTH, MERINOS, ALPACAS, STRIPE and CHECK POPLINS, WINCEYS, PLAID and STRIPED VALENCIAS, FRENCH and AMERICAN DELAINES, FRENCH and AMERICAN PRINTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
CARPETS AND FURNISHING GOODS,
Namely:
John Crossley & Sons' celebrated
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS,
At $1 75 per yard.
VELVET CARPETS at only $3.
The first quality
TRIPLE WIDTH BROCATEL, only $9.
SATIN DAMASK, 3 colors, at $10.
ALSO:
EMBROIDERED LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, TABLE COVERS, and a complete assortment of LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, TABLE NAPKINS, &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN MONDAY, Dec. 17,
an elegant assortment of
SILKS FOR EVENING AND STREET DRESSES,
THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,
received by last steamer.
ALSO,
WILL MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR POPULAR STOCK.
At $1 per yard.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
are offering
REAL LACE SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, SETS AND BALL DRESSES,
at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
Broadway and 10th-st.

SPECIAL SALE THIS WEEK OF AUCTION BLANKETS.
1 case all wool, (gray,) $2 75; former prices, $3 75.
1 case, all wool, very heavy, large size, $4 a pair, worth $7.
3 cases, all wool, (white,) very heavy, $5 a pair, worth $8.
2 cases, all wool, very fine, $6 a pair, worth $9.
Do not fail to look through our BLANKET stock before buying elsewhere, for we are confident that persons buying BLANKETS of us will save at least from $2 to $5 a pair.
FOSTER & WELSH,
No. 227 8th-av., near 22d-st.

TREMENDOUS RUSH FOR OUR CHEAP MUSLINS.
Good MUSLINS, 12½c.; worth last week 20c.
Heavy SHIRTINGS, 18¾c.; worth last week 25c.
5 cases MUSLINS, full-yard wide, fine as Wamsutta, at 25c. Sold everywhere for 35c.
These MUSLINS are from auction, and they are cheap.
FOSTER & WELSH,
No. 227 8th-av., near 22d-st.

LARGE LOTS OF SHIRTS AND DRAWERS FROM AUCTION,
At 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1 each. These are very cheap.
1 case CANTON FLANNELS, at 25c., worth 35c.
1 case MOHAIRS, black, [illegible], worth 87c.
1 case RED TWILL FLANNELS, 50c., worth 87c.
1 case GARNET MERINO, 75c., worth $1.
GARNET ALPACAS, GARNET REPS, GARNET EMPRESS CLOTHS. Very cheap. Come and see.
FOSTER & WELSH, No. 227 8th-av., near 22d-st.
P. S.—Remember our store is near 22d-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
AUCTION LOT OF
Fancy Dress Goods, at 20c., 25c., 31c. 37c. per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, double width, at 50c., 56c., 62c. per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, double width, all wool, at 62c., 75c. per yard.
Paramattas, yard wide, at 37½c., 44c., 50c.
French Merinoes, very wide, fine, at $1.
French Merinoes, extra wide and fine, at $1 25.
French Merinoes, the best and widest, at $1 50.
Alpacas at 37½c., worth 50c.; at 44c., worth 56c.
French Poplins at $1, worth $1 25; at $1 25, worth $1 50.
Black and Colored Silks, from 25c. to 50c. below the price. Broche Square and Double Shawls, open or filled centres. Balmoral Skirts, cheaper than ever. Blankets, white and gray, $3, $4, $5 per pair. Flannels, white and colored, at 25c., 30c., 35c., up. All Wool Cassimeres, at $1 per yard; very heavy. Satinets at 50c., 56c., 62c. and 75c. Table Linens and Damask, Napkins and Diapers, Towels, Hucks, Crashes, &c.
500 Ladies' and Children's CLOAKS, to be closed out without regard to cost.
ADOLPH KUSTER,
No. 225 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

CLOAKS.
GREAT SELLING OFF
At half price. Only 15 days more.
VELVET CLOAKS at $50, worth $100.
Also, imported LYONS VELVET CLOAKS, Beaver Cloaks, Sacques and Basques, sold at prices in proportion at
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., by
ADOLPH NEW.
(The store to let.)

CARPETS.
Axminster, Wilton and Brussels Carpets just received.
Also, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets.
Heavy and medium Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.; all at reduced prices.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.,
Through to No. 31 Howard-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
are now offering
PARIS-MADE VELVET, CLOTH SACQUES, BASQUES AND PALETOTS at $10 EACH, recently sold for $15 and $25.
Also the same at $12 each, recently sold for $20.
AN EXTRAORDINARY SACRIFICE.
Broadway and 10th-st.

COOPER INSTITUTE CARPET STORE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &C., &C.,
very, very low
at J. HYATT'S,
Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
at greatly reduced prices. We have the largest and cheapest stock of Paris Corsets, from $1 25; also Misses' Corsets; all the new styles in Skirts. Skirts made to order at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine the assortment of J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., near Amity.

CATALOGUES NOW READY FOR THE HOLIDAYS at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE. INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICAN INDIAN, and other RARE ARTICLES, at wholesale and retail. Store open only on pleasant evenings.
No. 858 BROADWAY (eight hundred and fifty-eight.)

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—IT being near the close of the season, for fifteen days we will retail our large stock of cloths, cassimeres, beavers, &c., at wholesale prices. KEEFER, KNOX, ARMS & CO., No. 20 Murray-st., and No. 28 Park-place.

DRY GOODS.

M. A. DOUGLASS,
(Formerly M. A. De Leney,)
Has removed from No. 48 Union-square to
NO. 170 FIFTH-AV.,
Corner of 22d-st.,
Where she offers for sale, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, CLOAKS, in Velvet, Cloth and Silk.
ALSO,
OPERA CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS, &c.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES THIS WEEK AT LEGRAIN'S.
RICH LYONS VELVET CIRCULARS, $100; FORMER PRICE, $125.
RICH LYONS VELVET SACQUES, $100; FORMER PRICE, $140.
RICH LYONS VELVET BASQUES, $100; FORMER PRICE, $150.
RICH LYONS VELVET POINTED SACQUES, $70 AND $90; FORMER PRICE, $100.
A large assortment of BLACK and GRAY CLOAKS, in all the newest styles, at prices cheaper than any other house in the City.
Also SKATING JACKETS at very low prices.
H. E. LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway and No. 1 Waverley-place.

CLOSING OUT
AT A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE,
SOME MOST DESIRABLE GOODS, REALLY LESS THAN HALF THEIR VALUE.

ENGLISH POPLINS	$3 00 per Dress
ENGLISH POPLINS	3 75 per Dress
SILK-STRIPED FRENCH POPLIN	4 50 per Dress
ONE LOT FINE FRENCH POPLIN	4 80 per Dress
BLACK COLORADO CLOTH	4 00 per Dress

H. JACKSON, Importer,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Out of a stock of the amount of $200,000, varied from $1 to $1 50 per yard, a choice of goods has been made and reduced to
65 cents and 75 cents per yard.
Double width fancy POPLINS, for PRESENTS,
At 65 cents, worth $1 25.
At 75 cents, worth $1 50.
PLAIN ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTH AND POPLINS, double width,
At $1 per yard, REDUCED from $1 62.
CLOTH FOR CLOAKING.
The large assortment reduced and a new choice added, fully 40 per cent. under the market value.
SPECIALTY.
FRENCH TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS.
A lot of the fine GOBELINS, offered in CURRENCY LOWER THAN GOLD PRICES IN FRANCE.
SILK GOODS, EVENING and PLAIN SILKS, in all colors, GREATLY REDUCED.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway and No. 1 Waverley-place.

BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING.
Embroidered and Lace trimmed French Skirts, Linen and Cotton CHEMISES, NIGHT ROBES, PANTELETS, &c. Children's Trimmed and Quilted CLOAKS, Infant's CAPS, BONNETS, &c., at greatly reduced prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

FINE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE cloths and napkins, a good assortment at retail at extremely low prices. GRAHAM'S Linen Ware-house, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., between Broadway and Cooper Institute.

AT MME. VIGOUROUX, NO. 120 4TH-av., between 12th and 13th sts., first-class stamping, embroidery and lingerie store. Initial monograms for handkerchiefs, table and bed clothes.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.
ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, and exquisitely colored PHOTOGRAPHS, in elegant frames.
SUPERB PORCELAIN PAINTINGS.
ROGERS' POPULAR GROUPS.
WATER and OIL COLOR BOXES.
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
Also a magnificent assortment of
SWISS CARVED WARE,
SUCH AS
Book Racks, Reading Desks, Inkstands,
Brackets, Glove Boxes, Thermometers,
Easels, Cigar Boxes, Frames, &c.
The whole forming one of the choicest Holiday Exhibitions of elegant and tasteful objets d'art ever offered in this City.
SCHAUS' ART EMPORIUM,
No. 749 Broadway.

NO. 122 6TH-AV.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
DOLLS, DOLLS,
the greatest variety in the City.
Fine wax dolls for 18c. to $5; also China, indestructible rubber and Parian marble doll heads equally low; ladies' work boxes 50c. and upward; games for children and fine fancy goods cheap.
Also good umbrellas for $1 and upward, fine silk, alpaca and gingham umbrellas and parasols of our own manufacture, very cheap.
Call and examine for yourself at
E. H. MILLINGTON'S,
No. 122 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MUSICAL BOXES
of every variety,
PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES,
and costing from
$5 50 TO $2,000.
The largest assortment that can be found anywhere
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.

BUY THE CURIOUS AND AMUSING TOY,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
CURROCOMICO.
No. 206 Broadway.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
of every description, Work-boxes, Portfolios, Albums, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Glove-boxes, &c., &c., at H. M. FAIRCHILD'S Bazaar, No. 377 6th-av. and 23d-st.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—MADAME ROULLIER-ANGIER, No. 6 West 11th-st., offers to the ladies of New-York a large assortment of newly imported Parisian Goods—Coiffures de parure et de fleurs, sets emailles, ear-rings, bracelets, hair and breast pins, India shawls, laces, bonnets, belts, satins, velvets, silks, ladies' linen in great variety. This well-known and long established house carries on always the dressmaking after the newest style.

HOLIDAY GOODS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—Morocco and Russian Leather Traveling, Toilet and Shopping Bags, Dressing-cases, Children's Doll Trunks, &c., &c. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, cor. Broadway and Wall-st. and No. 700 Broadway.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask, metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

FURS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
FURS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
MUFFS, CAPES, COLLARS,
In Sable, Mink, Ermine, &c.
Also,
FUR-TRIMMED GLOVES, HOODS, &c.,
At very popular prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
We offer at retail, for the next thirty days, our large and desirable stock of ladies' and gents' fancy furs and robes, at wholesale prices.
The only place in New-York City where you can buy Gay's Excelsior Fur Cuff Muffs.
KINGSBURY, ABBOTT & CO.,
DEC. 14, 1866. No. 25 Park-place, New-York.

FINE MINK, SABLE, SQUIRREL, AND other varieties of furs, at reduced prices, at PHILLIPS', No. 238 Bleecker-st. Repairing and altering faithfully executed.

MILLINERY.

NO. 27 BOND-ST.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Just received. Imported from Paris. CLOAKS and BONNETS. Orders for Dresses and Cloaks promptly attended to. Mms. PARRAIN, PAUL & CO., Dress and Cloak Makers.

MRS. NEWBERRY'S FRENCH DRESS-making and millinery establishment, No. 927 Broadway, first floor.

DANCING

C. H. RIVERS'
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
SAWYER'S ROOMS, FULTON-AVENUE,
Corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.
For days, &c., call or send for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway, now open.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S BOOK—THIRD EDITION—Containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German cotillon, &c., now ready; price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen. Lessons every day. All dances taught in one quarter; six dances in six lessons.

DENTISTRY.

PROFESSIONAL LIBERALITY.—THE New-York College of Dentistry has now opened its infirmary and laboratory to the public, on 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Operations are performed on the mouth, and artificial teeth inserted, under the direction of experienced dentists, without charge. Those who need the services of a dentist, and cannot afford to pay for them, are invited to this institution.
ELEAZAR PARMLY,
J. SMITH DODGE,
WM. H. DWINELLE.

SHIPPING.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Jan. 10, to follow, steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. C. F. W. BEHM.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on FRIDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Dec. 22.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 29.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

THE ELEGANT
SCREW-STEAMER MERRIMAC,
Capt. VAN SICE, will sail for HAVANA SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Dec. 29.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M., for above ports.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Norfolk only.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of cargo per bark TWILIGHT, from Liverpool, will please call at the office of the undersigned without delay and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER,
Average Adjusters, No. 61 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company's boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Courtland and Dey sts. at 8:00, 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:00 4:00, 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MUSICAL.

DECKER & CO.,
NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 410 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY,
SCHUBERT'S BUILDING, NO. 820 BROADWAY.
Instruction in vocal and instrumental music $10 per term.

EMERSON'S PIANOS.
Great reduction in prices. Unsurpassed for tone, finish, good workmanship and durability. Warranted for five years. Pianos to rent.
C. A. MUNGER, No. 626 Broadway.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

GERMAN ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, MUSICAL BOXES.—The largest assortment in the City, from $2 to $80 each.
Instructions given on the accordeon, and repairing done.
J. SAENGER,
No. 165 Essex-st., New-York.

AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 83 Madison-av., Piano, Violin, Theory and Vocal Music; terms $10 per quarter. Conservatory Instruction Books free. Established 1863.
GEO. F. BRISTOW, Musical Director.

A CHICKERING GRAND PIANO, BUT little used, in first-rate order, will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for it. Address C. G. P., Station E, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American woman as chambermaid or seamstress, but general housework preferred in a small family; City reference given. Call or address Mrs. HOLDEN, No. 85 West 28th.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress for a young Protestant woman, just arrived; she has good recommendations. Apply at No. 109 Perry-st., City.

AT CARPENTER'S LARGE FIRST CLASS Employment Office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., (established 15 years for select servants,) can be found constantly on hand capable male and female help, German, English, Scotch, American and Irish, to suit all private families, boarding-houses or hotels, in City or country.

PLAIN SEWING DONE ON GROVER & Baker's machine. Call at No. 275 6th-st., between Avenue D and Lewis-st.

DRESSES MADE IN EIGHT HOURS. No. 20 6th-av., near Amity-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable man of long experience; understands the business thoroughly; is a good, careful driver; has good City references; would go in the country if required. Address J. N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a Protestant young man who understands his business; will make himself generally useful, in City or country; good City references. Address T. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has the best City reference from his last place. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 811 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS THOROUGHLY experienced in the manufacture of Jellies, Preserves, Syrups, &c., to come to Philadelphia, where a steady situation is offered in an establishment to a reliable person; none but men of the best experience and ability need apply. Address L. & F., Box No. 1,818 Philadelphia Post-office, stating qualifications, references, age and amount of salary required.

WANTED—A MAN TO MAKE HIMSELF USEful about the house, milk the cows and tend to the garden; he must understand gardening and the care of trees and flowers. To a competent person, steady employment, Summer and Winter, and good wages will be given; also his expenses paid West. Address E. SMITH, Forester, Sanilac County, Mich.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER—ONE WHO perfectly understands cooking and the charge of a house, and who can bring the highest references as to character. Apply in the morning, at 47 Lafayette-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN BARCLAY-ST. AND 34TH-st., on Thursday evening, 13th-st., between 5 and 6 o'clock, a POCKET-BOOK containing about $16 in bills, two drafts, drawn by the undersigned on Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co., dated Dec. 13, ninety days after date, payable to the order of myself, accepted payable at Manhattan Company for $2,500 each, but not indorsed, and payment of same has been stopped; also several memorandums of no use to any one but the owner. The finder can keep the bills if he will return the pocket-book, drafts and other articles contained therein to the offices of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co., Barclay-st., or to the undersigned, and no questions will be asked.
ISAAC M. BULL, No. 45 South-st.

$5 WILL BE PAID FOR THE RECOVERY of two overcoats stolen from two little boys while skating on Saturday afternoon. The thief is a boy about 14 years old, and is supposed to live near 1st av. and 54th-st. One coat is quite new, dark color with light lining. Word may be left at the station-house, 59th-st., near 3d-av., or to B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 276 6th-av.

FOR SALE.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.

Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.

The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.

For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

VALUABLE TIMBER AND COTTON LANDS FOR SALE IN EAST FLORIDA.—These lands are heavily timbered, mostly with yellow pine, and are located conveniently to the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, and the Suwannee and other rivers, in Suwannee and Columbia Counties, East Florida, comprising over 41,000 acres, and will be sold in sections of 640 acres and upward. To the actual settler, no lands in the South offer greater inducements for either lumbering or farming purposes; and as a permanent investment, they present to the capitalist or speculator a prospect of the highest remuneration, from new connecting railroads, and the general improvements progressing in that section of the country. For further particulars apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers and No. 5 Reade sts., where a map of the lands can be seen.

FARM FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY SITUated in the upper part of the town of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, (about three miles from depot at New-Rochelle, and two and a-half from depot at Tuckahoe; contains about 110 acres, on a high and healthy ridge, and can be advantageously divided into several parcels, having some of the finest building sites between New-Rochelle and White Plains; an Episcopal Church within a few minutes' walk, and a Methodist about a mile. Title indisputable. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOSEPH B. ALLEE, No. 53 Walker-st., New-York.

A DESIRABLE FARM OF 125 ACRES FOR SALE—Situated at Union-place, (formerly Black Stump,) Long Island, two miles from Jamaica and three from Flushing; 92 acres of the land are in a good state of cultivation, the balance of wood and salt meadow; there are a good dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings. Inquire on the premises of D. W. SKIDMORE, or of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

120,000 ACRES OF FINE TIMBER and prairie lands in Wisconsin and Iowa for sale or exchange for farms, country seats, dry goods or other merchandise. Houses and lots, farms and country seats in all localities for sale. JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

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FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., near Madison-square, and one of the most desirable situations in town. House thoroughly well-built for and only occupied by the owner, and is in order for immediate occupation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—547 BUILDING LOTS, WELL SITUated in the Eighteenth Ward, City of Brooklyn, on Evergreen, Central and Flushing avs.; also, George, Forrest, White, Cook and Varet sts.; inducements offered to purchasers of large parcels; will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT FACTORYVILLE, STATEN Island, near the ferry, a pretty cottage, in very good order, on reasonable terms, furnished or unfurnished; eight rooms, cellar, water, bath, &c. Apply at SCHARFENBURG & LUIS, No. 759 Broadway, N. Y.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Fine three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, frescoed, complete order; furniture if desired; immediate possession; cheap.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

PINE-ST. STORE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The five-story store No. 96 Pine-st., 72 feet from South-st.; the store has a rear on Depeyster-st.; possession on the first of May next. Apply to R. SPEIR, No. 112 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BERGEN HEIGHTS PROPERTY FOR SALE—Possession to-morrow; a model cottage, large garden, carriage-house, &c.; cars to ferry; town of Bergen; price $5,600, paid cash. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court-house, Hudson City.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 30TH-ST.—A LARGE first-class four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, superior order; $62,000; furniture if desired. Others on and near 5th-av., very desirable, some with stables. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM, 136 ACRES, IN NEW-Jersey, 21 miles from New-York; healthy locality; good buildings, orchard, &c. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FARMS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE—47, 46, 21 acres; $2,690, $4,000 and $5,500; cultivated, improved, well watered and fruited, buildings. A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, NICE THREE-STORY brick house, with water and gas; convenient to ferries; price $4,000; terms easy. J. ELLIOTT, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room 15, or No. 31 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—A FULL LOT, 25X100, ON EAST side of Greene-st., 100 feet below Grand, with possession if desired. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st., between 6 and 8 P. M.

TO LET.

TO LET—A PART OF THE FIRST FLOOR AND cellars of the premises No. 37 Dey-st., now occupied by T. A. Bennett & Co., Agents for Massey, Collins & Co., Philadelphia ale and porter. Only parties engaged in a business calculated to benefit their line of goods need apply.

TO LET—HOUSE AND FURNITURE, NO. 63 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights; in complete order in every respect; possession immediate. Apply to, or address, THEODORE F. VAIL, No. 36 Park-place, New-York.

A PART OF THE HOUSE, NO. 187 Bleecker-st., nine rooms nicely furnished, to let and furniture for sale; possession immediately. Rare chance.

TO LET—DESKROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8 FIRST floor No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank.

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MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

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A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC DESIRES A furnished room, with or without board, in this City or vicinity, in exchange for lessons upon the piano and in vocal music; first-class City references given and required. Address MUSICUS, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM AND BEDROOM IN front, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to French Professor PARRAIN, No. 27 Bond-st. References given and required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

FRENCH BOARD AND FRENCH LESSONS, at No. 107 West 12th-st., in a French family. Several nicely furnished parlor rooms and hall bedrooms to-let, with first-class board, at moderate prices.

PLEASANT ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.; dinner at six.

LARGE, NEW AND HANDSOMELY furnished room with ample closets, at No. 34 Bond-st., with private table.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, without board, at No. 266 West 12th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, WITH board, at No. 129 East 16th-st. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

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WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
For the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Predisposition to Consumption, &c., &c.*
TESTIMONY OF MR. PETER SHAW.
WEST WINFIELD, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1860.
Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & SON, Boston:
Gentlemen: During the Winter of 1858 I was very much out of health, afflicted with a severe cough, pain in the side and lungs, and a general depression of health to such an extent as greatly to alarm myself and friends as to the result. During this time I tried several highly-recommended remedies, with little or no good result, and had concluded to try the effect of a Southern climate upon my health; but, before carrying this resolution into effect, I was induced by the urgent solicitation of your agent, Mr. Huntley, to give DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY a trial. I did so, and to my great joy found immediate and permanent relief by the use of only one bottle, and I am now in as good health as ever. I believe your balsam one of the best remedies for coughs, colds, and all lung diseases, now in use, and conscientiously recommend it as such.
Yours truly, PETER SHAW.
Sold by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 305 Washington-st., near Reade.

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DICKENS' CHRISTMAS STORY IS PUBlished in the NEW-YORK SUN. Price two cents.

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Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
It is respectfully notified, that in consequence of the limited period of Mr. Lester Wallack's engagement, and production of other novelties, Goldsmith's great Comedy entitled
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
will be presented for the last time this season, on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 17,
with beautiful and appropriate scenery, costumes, appointments, and the fine
STANDARD CAST OF THE THEATRE,
including Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, GEORGE HOLLAND, [illegible] YOUNG, B. T. RINGGOLD, J. C. [illegible], GEO. BROWNE, LEONARD, POPE, [illegible] CASSIN, WARD, Miss MARY GANNON, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. VERNON, Miss F. GREEN, &c.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 18,
Mrs. Inchbald's exquisite Comedy,
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY,
for the last time. Concluding with the laughable farce entitled
DEAF AS A POST.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 19,
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will appear for the first time in an entirely new and original character, in a new Comic Drama, produced for the first time in America, entitled
"OURS!"
written by T. W. ROBERTSON and ARTEMUS WARD, Esqs., and presented with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS.
POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS AND NOVEL AND PICTURESQUE EFFECTS.
Box-office open from 8 till 4 daily.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—NADDIE.
NEW OPERA NEXT TUESDAY.
LA DAME BLANCHE,
by Boildieu, with new scenery, costumes, &c.
Mlle. NADDIE AND OTHER ARTISTS.
Seats to be had at theatre, No. 701 and 112 Broadway.

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Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 955 BROADWAY.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
IS NOW OPEN
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY.
The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.
The proceeds of this Fair are to be appropriated to the erection of an asylum as a home for widows and orphans, the aged and the indigent, and appeals strongly to the sympathies of the charitably disposed. Admission, 25 cents. Season tickets, $1.

WINTER GARDEN.
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
RUY BLAS (First Time)
and
PETRUCHIO,
in
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO,
on
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19,
HOUR, 12½.
Terminating in time to enable visitors from Staten Island and the towns on the Hudson River, Harlem, New-Haven and other railroads to reach home in seasonable time.
Secure your seats.

WINTER GARDEN.
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
in aid of the
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1866,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will appear in
THE STRANGER.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH having kindly volunteered to give a performance in aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, Mr. Stuart has very generously proffered his theatre for that purpose, entirely free of charge.
Tickets can be obtained at all the principal hotels and music stores, and of any member of the following Committee:
James. R. Elsey, James G. Sweeny, Edgar Odell, O. P. Quintard, L. Valentine, Dr. J. F. Basora, H. Sharp, W. H. Norton, Geo. S. Miller, Jno. B. Jackson, Samuel Lawrence, Jose R. Ferrer, W. H. Nash, Geo. Wanderson, Geo. F. Dunbar, S. W. Swift, D. B. Valentine, A. W. S. Van Kirke, W. W. Paddon, Chas. Goldstein, F. R. Stuart.

STEINWAY HALL.
SIXTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY, Dec. 16, at 8 o'clock.
Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN
Will sing arietta from "Der Freischutz" and "Isolina," by Stigelli.
Mr. CHANDON, from the Royal Opera, Stuttgart, will sing aria and song from the "Magic Flute." Mr. B. BOEKELMAN, the celebrated pianist, will play "Nocturne," by Chopin; "Swiss Melodies," by Raff Schiller; March, by Liszt.
The orchestra will perform a choice selection of
SACRED, CLASSIC AND POPULAR MUSIC.
THEO. THOMAS, Conductor.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19,
SIXTH POPULAR CONCERT.
Grand Combination of the
CECILIAN CHOIR, (Dr. CUTLER, Choir Master,)
And THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA. Also, first appearance since his return from Europe of the celebrated Boy Soprano,
MASTER RICHARD COKER.

GEO. W. MORGAN,
ORGANIST OF GRACE CHURCH,
has the honor to announce his
ANNUAL CONCERT, AT
STEINWAY HALL,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock, when he will be assisted by the following artists, who have kindly volunteered their services: Mrs. Marie Abbott, Miss Kate Comstock, Mr. Geo. Simpson, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Jules Lombard, Mr. Frank A. Chase, Mr. J. N. Pattison, Mr. Alfred H. Pease, Dr. Wm. Berge, Mr. Frank Gilder, Mr. G. W. Colby, Mr. Wm. Dressler, Mr. John Abbott, Mr. Walter R. Johnson, Mr. Julius Eichberg, and several of the members of the Cecilian Choir, under the direction of Dr. Cutler.
Tickets $1; for sale at the music and book stores and ticket agencies. Reserved seats 50 cents extra; may be secured at Steinway's, where, also, holders of admission cards can have them exchanged for coupon tickets securing seats.

NOTICE TO MANAGERS.
Mr. H. PALMER hereby respectfully notifies managers, stars, &c., that he has associated himself with Mr. J. H. SELWYN to arrange for the production of all plays written by Dion Boucicault, Esq., including "Long Strike," "Flying Scud," "Hunted Down, or The Two Lives of Mary Leigh," &c., &c.; and all persons producing said plays without due permission will render themselves liable to an action at law.
All communications respecting the above may be addressed to
JOHN H. SELWYN,
Stage Director, Wallack's Theatre.

LINDSEY BLUES' BALL—FOURTEENTH season, Irving Hall, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, 1866. Tickets $5; for sale by the members, and at the Theatre ticket office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

RESERVED SEATS
For the Theatres and Opera to be had at the Metropolitan Hotel Railroad Ticket Office.
H. M. ADAMS, Agent.

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MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 261 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Rooms large, light, airy and steam heated. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

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French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERAture by Prof. Parrain, Diplomate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris, (Teachers' school.) Tuition warranted in three months. No. 27 Bond-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES—Carmel, Putnam Co., New-York. Advantages in all departments and accommodations unsurpassed; Winter term begins Jan. 3. GEO. C. SMITH.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR GIRLS, No. 68 West 36th-st.; for boys, No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., address Miss L. M. COE, No. 68 West 36th-st. A few boarders taken.

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A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies, and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family, or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

A LADY WOULD TAKE ENTIRE charge of a few children; best references given. Address Mrs. M. E., Jersey City.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN ENGLISH. Address Mrs. M. R., Jersey City.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,
Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locket for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st. and No. 315 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

COAL.

COKE.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, $2 50 PER chaldron in the yard, or $3 50 delivered; orders received by CRASPER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st. and JOHN SMITH, corner Avenue C and East 15th-st. delivered immediately.

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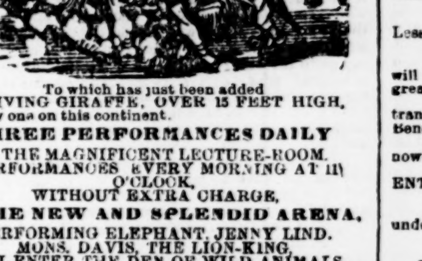
BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
ANOTHER WEEK OF UNAPPROACHABLE NOVELTY.
CITIZENS AND STRANGERS
may here obtain more
REFINED AND INSTRUCTIVE AMUSEMENT
FOR ONLY 30 CENTS
than can be had elsewhere for five dollars.
A MUSEUM FILLED WITH WONDERS.
A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 528 lbs.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Historical Relics, and over 250,000 other Curiosities. To which has just been added the most
REMARKABLE LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENON
ever exhibited in this country—
A LEOPARD CHILD
from the wilds of Africa—possessing far more extraordinary traits than the famous "WHAT IS IT?"
This marvelous specimen was discovered nearly two years ago, by a party of European Scientific Explorers of the African Deserts. It was conveyed to England, from whence it was exported expressly for exhibition at this Museum.
AN EXTENSIVE MENAGERIE,
which is on exhibition at all hours, containing the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.



To which has just been added
A LIVING GIRAFFE, OVER 15 FEET HIGH,
the only one on this continent.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
IN THE MAGNIFICENT LECTURE-ROOM.
PERFORMANCES EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
IN THE NEW AND SPLENDID ARENA,
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION-KING,
WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
The modern Grimaldi, JOHN FOSTER, will introduce the WONDERFULLY EDUCATED MULES,
THE TRICK PONIES AND PERFORMING MONKEYS.
THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
EVENING AT 7½.
THE ABOVE PERFORMANCE IN THE ARENA.
Previous to which will be presented the amusing Fairy Spectacular Extravaganza of
KABRI, OR THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER,
in the course of which
A GRAND WOODEN-SHOE DANCE
will be executed by Miss Shell and Corps de Ballet.
AFTERNOON AT 2,
The laughable piece of
DYING FOR LOVE,
and the extravaganza of
KABRI; OR, THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER.
Messrs. M. Levick, H. G. Clarke, G. Brookes, G. Mitchell, H. D. Guion, J. W. Norris, Daly, Milton, Atkins, Tyson, Chapman, Wesley, White, Mrs. J. J. Pryor, Miss Adele Clarke, Mrs. France, Mrs. Brookes, Mrs. Massen, Misses Fenton, Livingston, Marks, &c., will appear.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

"THE CHRISTMAS CAROL.
MR. D. CORDOVA
will read Dickens'
CHRISTMAS CAROL
at the BROOKLYN ATHENAEUM,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 26.
Tickets can be had at Macoy & Herwig's, No. 112 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, No. 21 Nassau-st., and at all the book and music stores in Brooklyn.

"Save the boy; he's worth the saving, sireless, homeless, friendless now."
CHARITY QUARTETTE CONCERT,
in behalf of the
NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE,
NO. 128 FULTON-ST.,
ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 17.
At 8 o'clock, at the MIDDLE CHURCH, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, near Broadway.
Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the book-stores, music-stores and the hotels.

A FAIR FOR THE FREE CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., near 2d-av., Rev. R. HOYT, Rector, is now open at the premises. Public patronage solicited.

GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR
AND
PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
IN AID OF THE
HOME AND SCHOOL
FOR THE
MAINTENANCE AND EDUCATION
OF THE
DESTITUTE CHILDREN OF OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
OFFICE, No. 616 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec 15, 1866.
At the earnest solicitation of many prominent citizens, and to meet the pressing demands made upon us, and to afford all an opportunity who desire to assist in furthering the beneficial object for which this enterprise is conducted, we have, with the approbation of the officers and managers of the home, concluded to continue the sale of tickets beyond the 200,000. The number and value of the presents will be increased in exact proportion to the whole number of tickets sold, thus guaranteeing to every ticket holder an equal chance, as in the original schedule.
THOMAS & CO.
DEC. 15, 1866.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, the officers and managers of the Home have consented to assume the responsibility of the custody of the funds received by us. All money, as soon as received, is deposited in the Eighth National Bank; and all payments for articles purchased, or other expenses, are made out of the funds so deposited, by check of N. H. Davis, agent of the institution, indorsed by us. A committee, consisting of three gentlemen of the Ladies' Advisory Committee, purchase all the articles to be presented, and a committee composed of Maj.-Gen. Van Vliet, Quartermaster-General of the Department of New-York; Maj.-Gen. Barlow, Secretary of State; Andrew Warner, Esq., Secretary of the Bank for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; Wm. Orton, President of the American Telegraph Company, and John H. White, Esq., Counselor-at-law, will have the direction of the manner of distribution.
THOMAS & CO.,
Managing Directors,
No. 616 Broadway.

In view of presenting something worthy of the successful leader of our armies, Leutze's fine portrait, life size, of General Grant in his tent, for which the General personally sat—valued at $1,200—will be one of the prizes. It is now on view in the office for the sale of tickets, No. 616 Broadway.
The above cards are published with our approval.
Mrs. CHAS. P. DALY, Acting President.
Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Secretary.
Mrs. JOHN S. VOORHEES, Treasurer.
The Fair opened on the 10th of DECEMBER, and will continue two weeks, at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, New-York.
TO BE CONCLUDED BY THE
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
TO BE HELD AT
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, under the musical direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award
$100,000 IN PRESENTS
in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued
200,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH
AND
200,000 PRESENTS, BEING ONE TO EACH TICKET HOLDER.
LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

1 Present in United States Greenbacks	$10,000
1 Splendid Country Residence in Westchester Co., near New-York City	12,000
1 Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Avenue E	4,000
1 House and Lot, adjoining above	3,000
1 House and Lot in Brooklyn, N. Y.	3,000
1 Carriage, Horses and Harness, (Complete)	2,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
3 Lots in Harlem, City of New-York, $1,500 each	4,500
1 Set of Diamonds (Ring, Ear-Rings, and Pin)	1,000
1 Paid up policy of Life Insurance for	5,000
1 "Ellis' Patent Hot Water Apparatus," for Heating Dwellings	1,000
1 Oil Painting of Gen. U. S. Grant	250
15 Gents fine Gold Lever Watches, at $200	3,000
15 Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches, at $125	1,875
1 Elegant 1st Premium "Empire" Sewing Machine	150
20 Silver plated Tea Setts, at $75	1,500
100 Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their Warerooms, No. 616 Broadway	7,500
1000 Copies (2 Vols. each) being a complete Illustrated History of the War, by Mrs. Ann Stephens	7,000
250 Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons, at $6	1,500
500 Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, at $5	2,500
1000 Call Bells and plated Fruit Knives, at $3	3,000
The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.: Musical Instruments, Parlor and Office Furniture, Writing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Kid Gloves, Photograph Albums, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gents Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses, Black Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest Style Dress Hats, American Emblem Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gents Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gents Fur Collars and Gloves, &c., amounting to	24,225
Making in the Aggregate 200,000 Presents, valued at	$100,000

THEODORE THOMAS, ESQ.,
the talented Musical Director, promises a most delightful treat in the Orchestral and Vocal Exercises for the occasion, no less than forty performers being already engaged, and nothing will be spared to make this the finest Musical Festival ever given in the United States.

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.
The tickets will be supplied to all Booksellers, Druggists, Music Dealers, Hotel Keepers, &c., where they can be obtained at $1 each, or in quantities at the Club Rates. Subscription lists are now ready for Soldiers and others, (male and female) who sympathise with our object to obtain orders for the tickets. Circulars, giving full directions, and terms to Agents, will be mailed on receipt of stamp for postage.
Orders may be sent direct to us inclosing the money, from $1 to $25 in a registered letter at our risk, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following
CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address	$4 80
10 tickets to one address	9 00
20 tickets to one address	17 50
30 tickets to one address	$26 25
40 tickets to one address	35 00
50 tickets to one address	43 00
100 tickets to one address	85 00

Address all orders and communications to
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, No. 616 Broadway, New-York.
Or to
N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We take pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $50 made by the Empire Sewing-Machine Company, of No. 616 Broadway, New-York.
Editors are invited to notice this Charitable Fair and Festival, and to lend such aid as their sympathy and benevolence suggest.
THOMAS & CO.,
Managing Directors.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Manager.....W. STUART
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
MAX MARETZEK.....Director
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock,
First night of Herold's celebrated comic Opera,
ZAMPA;
or, THE MARBLE BRIDE.
A CARD.
Mr. STUART takes pleasure in announcing the production of Herold's brilliant and romantic opera,
ZAMPA; OR, THE MARBLE BRIDE,
ON MONDAY EVENING.
Which will be produced in superior style, with entirely new dresses and appointments, increased chorus, ballet, &c., and an unusually fine cast, comprising
SENORA C. POCH, MME. NATALI TESTA,
SIG. MAZZOLENI, SIG. TESTA,
SIG. GIORGIO RONCONI, SIG. BELLINI;
The two last-named artists having accepted the small parts (musically considered) of Dandolo and Capuzzi through a desire to promote the effectiveness of the representation.
The version of ZAMPA now introduced here for the first time is that of the distinguished Maestro, C. MARIANI, who while retaining the beautiful music of the illustrious Herold, has skillfully transferred the tedious prose dialogue of the original into melodious recitative, thereby securing for this delightful work a deserved prominent position in the repertoire of the ITALIAN GRAND OPERA.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his great role of
HAMLET,
supported by
Mme. METHUA SCHELLER,
Miss IDA VERNON,
Mr. BARTON HILL, Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
RUY BLAS,
(First time this season,)
and
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Hour, 12½ o'clock.
Seats may now be secured for all these nights and for the matinee from 8 to 4 o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17,
will be presented for the first time in America, the great
PARISIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE,
translated from the French, in five acts, by Mr. L. R. Beneux, entitled
CENDRILLON,
now enjoying an unprecedented run at the Theatre du Chatelet, and which will be produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
under the immediate supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
INTRICATE AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
by Messrs. J. Denham and Geo. Roundy.
New and appropriate music, by Henry Tissington.
Elegant properties by J. Lundy and E. Yeamans.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
under the direction of
SIGNOR N. GROSSI,
and the following
POWERFUL CAST:

Prince Charming	Miss S. Cole
Cendrillon	Mrs. W. Gomersal
Urania de la Houspignolle	Mrs. M. Wilkins
Javotte	Miss Blanche Chapman
Madelon	Miss Alicia Mandeville
Luciola, Fairy of the Glow-worms	Miss S. A. Hinckley
Oculi	Miss Annie Yeamans
President of Cupid's Court	Mrs. H. Bland
Aurora	Miss Rosa St. Clair
Queen of the Sun	Mlle. Ada Devere
Queen of the Night	Miss Annie Kreuger
King Hurlyburly XIX	Mr. Mark Smith
Mons. de la Pinchonniere	Mr. Lewis Baker
Jolicoco, Prime Minister	Mr. W. Gomersal
Riquiqui	Mr. F. Percy
Farhulas	Mr. H. Bland
Macion	Mr. F. Chapman
Usher	Mr. C. Newton
Marteau	Mr. F. Williams

THE FIVE SENSES.
Misses Betty Pierce, Josie Smith, Lena Francis, Carrie Brown, Jennie Costello.
PRINCESSES OF THE ISLE OF FLOWERS,
Misses Louden, Diem, Segrano and Stanley.
PRINCESSES OF THE BUTTERFLY ISLES,
Misses Mary Stacey, Susy Brown, Belle Bogart and Miss Charles.
PRINCESSES OF THE CRYSTAL GROTTOES,
Misses Nettie Burke, Josie Steele, Carrie Brown and Lena Francis.
PRINCESSES OF VOLCANIC ISLES,
Misses Fitch, Henning, Simm and Wrightman.
Officers of the Court, Huzzars, Amazons, Diamontines, Lords, Ladies, Peasants, Fire-Demons, Glow-Worms, The Court of Cupid, &c., by the Corps de Ballet and a host of auxiliaries.
For synopsis of scenery and incidents, see bills of the day.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 1 o'clock.
BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17.
SECOND WEEK.....SECOND WEEK
SECOND WEEK.....SECOND WEEK
OF THE
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD,
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
As EDGAR OF RAVENSWOOD.
In which character he has confirmed the most favorable impression made on his opening night at this Theatre.
MISS ROSE EYTINGE
MISS ROSE EYTINGE
again appearing in the beautiful character of
LUCY ASHTON, THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR,
in the romantic dramatization mainly attributable to Charles Dickens, Esq., entitled,
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD,
from Sir Walter Scott's popular Waverley romance.
The production throughout complete in point of cast, costumes, scenery and effect.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
THE GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
To matinee 50 cents to all parts of the theatre. Children 25 cents.
In elaborate preparation,
THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN.
In rehearsal, THE LADY OF LYONS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....Director
MATINEES AT 2½.
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
NOVELTY! NOVELTY!
NEW FEATURES!
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS!
First week of
MR. JAMES MELVILLE,
THE DARING HURDLE-RIDER.
First week of the celebrated
AUSTRALIAN FAMILY,
who will appear in their elegant and
CLASSIC GYMNASTIC EXERCISES.
First week of
MASTER FRANK MELVILLE,
THE BOY SOMERSET-RIDER.
THE PEERLESS EQUESTRIENNE,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
in her brilliant and unapproachable
GRAND SCENE EQUESTRE!
MR. JAMES E. COOKE,
in a dashing and novel act upon
FOUR RAMPANT BAREBACK STEEDS.
GRAND ACROBATIC CONTEST
BY THE ENTIRE GYMNASTIC CORPS.
ALL THE ARTISTS
attached to the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE,
together with the finest of the
HIGHLY-TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES
in the extensive stables of the establishment, will be brought forward in the course of the
SUPERB ARENIC SCENES
constituting each entertainment. To conclude with a
COMIC BALLET PANTOMIME.
THREE PERFORMANCES ON CHRISTMAS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor.....J. W. LINGARD
The last sensation of
GRIFFITH GAUNT,
by Augustin Daly, Esq.
New Scenery and Appointments.
THE MIDDY ASHORE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
THE T. P. COOKE PRIZE DRAMA,
TRUE TO THE CORE, OR FLASH OF FIRE.
Miss FANNY HERRING, Mr. G. L. FOX, COMPANY.
Comic Pantomime, LES DEUX FUGITIFS.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. C. K. FOX.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
To-morrow, MONDAY, at 8 P. M., and every evening,
M. HARTZ—THE ILLUSIONIST,
who will introduce, among other wonders and miracles,
THE HEAD IN THE AIR.
Mr. A. SEDGWICK will perform on the English Concertina. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. For sale in advance at the Hall from 10 till 4. Doors open at 7¼.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2. Doors open at 1½.
The Chickering Piano is used at these performances.
MULTUM IN PARVO—VERY SOON.

CLINTON HALL,
ASTOR-PLACE, BROADWAY.
VALENTINE VOUSDEN,
the great Polynational Mimic, from the Rotunda, Dublin, and Oxford-st., London, has the honor of announcing his first appearance in America, in his original entertainment,
THE UNITY OF NATIONS,
MONDAY, Dec. 17, 1866, and every evening at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

FIRST CONCERT.
DOWNING'S
71ST REGIMENT N. G. BAND.
STEINWAY HALL,
FRIDAY, Dec. 21, 1866.
Mme. VARIAN HOFFMAN
and Mr. J. R. THOMAS
have been engaged and will appear.
Tickets 50 cents; for sale by members of the regiment and at the music stores.

ORATORIO.
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY will give their Fifteenth Annual performance of Handel's Grand Oratorio of the
MESSIAH,
on CHRISTMAS EVENING, Dec. 25, at Steinway Hall, 14th-st., with organ, orchestra, and a large and effective chorus, assisted by the following distinguished artists:
Soprano.....Miss MARIA BRAINERD.
Tenor.....Mr. GEO. SIMPSON.
Alto.....Miss C. V. HUTCHINGS.
Bass.....Mr. J. R. THOMAS.
Tickets $1 each. For sale at the principal music-stores and hotels; also at the piano warerooms of Messrs. T. S. Berry, No. 593 Broadway; Decker & Co., No. 410 Broome-st., and at the stationery-store of J. Leach, No. 86 Nassau-st.

REMEMBER THE ORPHANS OF OUR COUNTRY'S BRAVE DEFENDERS.
The Fair of the Home for the children of our soldiers and sailors is now open at the Union General Rooms, corner of Broadway and 23d-st.
The children of the Institution will be present every evening during the week, and also on Christmas Eve, when a Christmas tree will be raised for their benefit. Miller's Bronze Portraits of LINCOLN and GRANT on exhibition and for sale. Admission 25 cents.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS.
FOR THE OPERA AND THEATRES
Can always be had at the Theatre Ticket Office, Reading-room, Fifth-av. Hotel.

CENDRILLON AND BLACK CROOK French ballet dancers pictures, colored exactly as they appear, 35 cents each; three for $1; 60 different kinds; sent by mail. W. C. WEMYSS, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.

Report of the Committee on Protests—The Vote for Alderman and Councilmen in the Seventh District of the Eighth Ward Rejected—Ward Elected Alderman and Gibney Councilman.

The Board of City Canvassers met at 2:30 P. M. yesterday, Mr. FLYNN in the chair.

Mr. ELY, Chairman of the Committee on Protests, presented the following:

The Committee on Protests appointed by the Board of City Canvassers to consider the protest of MICHAEL CONNOLLY against receiving or counting any votes for the office of Comptroller of the City of New-York, given on ballots indorsed "[illegible] for Comptroller of the City of New-York," or of any ballots not indorsed "City and County—Number 6," &c., and to whom was referred, also, the several protests received, as presented to the Board by parties interested, during the progress of the canvass, respectfully

REPORT.

That, in accordance with the public announcement of the Chairman of the Board of City Canvassers, made on Monday, Dec. 10, 1866, the Committee assembled in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen on Wednesday, Dec. 12, at 3 P. M.

The protest of MICHAEL CONNOLLY was the first in order, and upon being read, and no person appearing for or on behalf of the protestant, no action was or could be taken by your Committee.

The protest of M. CONNOLLY is hereto annexed, and marked (A.)

The protests of JOHN FLYNN, marked (B) and (C,) and of PATRICK GIDNEY, JOHN J. KEHOE, TERRENCE DUFFY, and P. F. SMITH, marked respectively (D,) (E,) (F) and (G,) were read, and as no person appeared in behalf of the protestants, except DUFFY and SMITH, and as no evidence of fraud was presented in either case to substantiate the allegations of the protestants, at this time, no action was or could be legally taken by Committee.

The protest of EUGENE WARD against the reception of the return from the Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward, with the certificate from the keeper of the election records in the office of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, and the preamble and resolution offered by Canvasser VARNUM, and marked respectively (H,) (I) and (J.) The alleged fraud, appearing in the paper marked (I,) was then read, and by an arrangement between the parties interested, the further investigation of the case was deferred until 12 M. on Thursday, Dec. 13, 1866, at which time the Committee adjourned.

Your Committee, pursuant to adjournment, met in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen on Thursday, Dec. 13, at 12 M., and immediately entered upon an investigation of the subject contained in the protest of EUGENE WARD. The annexed papers marked (K) and (L) were referred to the Committee by the Board, at its meeting Dec. 13, A. M.

Before giving the result of the investigation made by your Committee, it may be well to state that the determination of the question involved the election of two persons—one to each branch of the Common Council. This was understood by the Committee, and, consequently, they undertook the task of pursuing the examination, determined that, if in their power to effect it, the most exact justice should be done all parties interested, and that if fraud had been perpetrated, as alleged, they would do all in their power to expose it and prevent its consummation.

The two principal parties interested, EUGENE WARD and THEODORE ALLEN, both candidates for Alderman in the contested district, at the late Charter election, appeared by counsel, and the investigation was commenced by calling CHARLES S. THOMPSON, one of the Canvassers of Election in the Seventh District of the Eighth Ward, to witnesses' stand, and who testified substantially as follows, having first been sworn by Mr. ELY, Chairman:

I was one of the canvassers of the Seventh District of the Eighth Ward; [shown the return filed with the Clerk of the Common Council;] never signed the return shown as in its present shape; the return is incorrect; Allen's vote was 340, Ward's 107; made three returns; signed them in the poll-room on the night of the election, between the hours of six and twelve; Mr. Dunn, one of the poll clerks, filled out two of the returns, and Brown, the other clerk, made one; I did not see the clerks make up the returns; cannot tell which return I signed first; did not compare the returns; cannot tell if the returns were signed in blank or not; saw the police returns since the election; did not see the other returns since that time; I was summoned or requested to go to the Police Headquarters and examine the vote of Allen and Ward; kept a tally or memoranda of the votes cast for Comptroller, Alderman and School Trustee; saw the tally kept by myself compared with the returns at the Police Headquarters; cannot tell if Mr. Acton compared them; cannot swear that the Aldermanic sheet here shown was not in the return when I signed it.

August Schmidt, sworn: I was one of the canvassers in the Seventh District, Eighth Ward. [Shown the return filed with the Clerk of the Common Council.] That is my signature affixed to this return; recollect the vote given for Alderman in that district; Allen received 340 votes; Ward received 107 votes; three returns were made and signed at the same sitting, in the polling place; I counted the votes and signed the returns; Canvasser Thompson signed two of the returns before I signed them; I was under the impression that all the returns were filled out before signing; I am sure two of them were filled out; I examined two of the returns; did not examine the third; cannot say that the sheet shown (the Aldermanic sheet) was in the return that I signed.

By Canvasser Ely—Thompson was Chairman of the canvassers; the poll clerks were directed to deliver the returns; recollect the vote given for Alderman by a tally kept by Thompson; cannot tell the vote given for Comptroller without reference to my private tally; Thompson did not tell me the vote for Alderman; recollect by memoranda at Police headquarters; had conversation with the Police clerks in relation to that vote.

D. B. Hasbrouck, sworn, says: I am Keeper of Election Records at Police headquarters. (Produces a return.) This is the return received of the vote of the Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward. (Exhibits a tally sheet.) This is the Poll Clerk's tally of that district; *tally not allowed by the Committee*; produced a preliminary return of the Aldermanic vote received at the completion of the canvass of the Aldermanic box on the night of the election—*not allowed.* The full return was received at the Police headquarters on the morning after the election; cannot tell who returned it; opened the returns after the inquiry in relation to the vote for Alderman commenced; the returns are kept sealed and never opened unless a question as to their correctness arises.

Master Charles M. Brown, sworn: I was one of the Poll Clerks of the election held on Dec. 4, in the Seventh District of the Eighth Ward; I am 18 years old; was appointed by the Police Commissioners; discharged the duties to the best of my ability. (The return filed with the Clerk of the Common Council shown.) This return is my handwriting; wrote it at the poll; made one return at the poll-room, the other at home the following morning; cannot tell which return I made out in the morning; I can swear to the writing as [illegible] mine; the figures I cannot swear to; I think the vote given was 603; cannot tell the vote received by either of the candidates for Alderman; the return shown (the one filed with the Clerk of the Common Council) is correct; all the three of the returns were signed by the Canvassers on the night of the election, although one of the returns was not filled out, but signed in blank. (Shown the tally filed at Police Headquarters.) This tally is my handwriting; I swear to the writing; will not swear to the figures made in pencil mark; I can imitate any figures made with pencil; this is the tally sent to the Police Department. (Compares the tally kept by the other poll clerk with the one kept by himself.) These tallies agree; the preliminary return of the Aldermanic vote was signed by me; cannot swear to its correctness; did not see the return of the Aldermen or that filed with the Clerk of the Common Council during the Wednesday or Thursday following the election; has no data to refresh his memory other than those shown; can show no alteration in the tally; does not know if the first return figures (the preliminary return for Alderman) were correct or not.

By Canvasser Ely—Was poll-clerk at both elections held this year; filled out two returns; Dunn, my associate poll-clerk, passed this return to the Canvassers, which they signed; I then passed my return, and they signed it, and then passed a blank return which the Canvassers signed; the blank return signed by the Canvassers was filled out by me at my residence the following day; I took it to the Police Headquarters; Mr. Childs was given possession of the returns, to place them in charge of the proper custodians.

D. B. Hasbrouck recalled—(exhibits a return): This is the return filed at the Police Headquarters; the vote agrees with the tallies of the poll-clerks and their first return.

A comparison of the votes given for Alderman and Councilmen in the Seventh District, Eighth Ward, upon the returns of the Alderman from the Fifth Aldermanic District, those filed with the Clerk of the Common Council, and the returns exhibited, was here had, and are as follows:

FOR ALDERMAN OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

Returns of Aldermen and Clerk of the Common Council.	Returns of Police Department.
Theodore Allen received 440 votes.	Theodore Allen received 340 votes.
Eugene Ward received 77 votes.	Eugene Ward received 107 votes.
Samuel J. Montgomery received 36 votes.	Samuel J. Montgomery received 66 votes.
Isaac Robinson received 20 votes.	Isaac Robinson received 40 votes.
Robert Harrison received 17 votes.	Robert Harrison received 37 votes.
Scattering—13 votes.	Scattering—13 votes.

FOR COUNCILMEN.

W. F. T. Chapman received 385 votes.	W. F. T. Chapman received 315 votes.
John Adams received 103 votes	John Adams received 173 votes.

The case of PATRICK GIBNEY, who also protests against the reception of the returns from the Seventh District of the Eighth Ward as canvassed, was taken up, and as it appears that by taking from W. F. T. Chapman 70 votes, added to his vote, on the alleged fraudulent return, and giving them to John Adams, from whom they appear, by the Police returns and the tellers of the poll clerks of the said District to have been taken, elects the said Chapman instead of Patrick Gibney by a plurality of four votes. The following evidence was elicited on the examination of Canvasser Charles F. Thompson.

Charles F. Thompson, Canvasser of the said District, called and sworn, says: Cannot swear to the correctness of either the return of the Clerk of the Common Council, or that filed with the Police Commissioners; did not compare the returns with the tallies; relied on the Poll Clerks; cannot tell whether Chapman for Councilman received 315 or 385 votes, or Adams 103 or 173.

The protest of JOHN FLYNN was again taken up, the District Canvassers examined, but no evidences of fraud appearing, no action was taken by the Committee.

Your Committee, in analyzing the foregoing evidence of the canvassers and poll clerk of the district in dispute, are irresistibly forced to the conclusion that they were not the "right men in the right places." In fact it appears conclusively that the boy Brown was canvasser, poll clerk, messenger, and so forth, all at one and the same time. Here we have it from the canvassers in person that they signed the returns without comparing them with the tallies or with each other; that they did not know what they contained, and that one of such returns was actually signed in blank, and was not filled out or completed until the morning after the election, and then (wi[illegible] at the house of the poll clerk BROWN, [illegible] his brothers and sisters as witnesses [illegible] canvassers,) and the return so made out is the one now submitted as being correct by the Police Commissioners. If this one case is a fair sample of the manner in which the canvassers and clerks appointed by the Police Commissioners perform their duties, (and who knows to the contrary?) then the sooner some other means are devised for choosing this class of officers the better. The appointment of the lad BROWN, and doubtless others like him, to act in the responsible capacity of clerk to the district canvassers, is clearly a violation of law, and is certainly very much to be deprecated. He is a mere boy, but 18 years of age, consequently not a citizen; yet he is intrusted with the performance of duties at once onerous, difficult, and of the first importance to the citizens of the district—duties that were rendered doubly so by the carelessness or incompetence, to give it no harsher name, of the persons appointed to perform the duties of canvassers. And in this connection a grave question has arisen in the minds of your Committee. Can the boy, not being a citizen, be held responsible for error or fraud, in the performance of a duty that should have been performed only by a citizen of the State? If not, then the odium of the entire transaction should rest upon those by whom he was appointed. Such appointments display great culpability on the part of the appointing power, as it must be clear to them that it is expecting too much of mere youth to withstand the temptations or resist the inducements held out in many cases, to commit or to lend themselves to the commission of just such frauds as this investigation discloses.

Another evidence of the incapacity of the canvassers, is the fact that they are totally oblivious to all relating to the vote for Councilmen. They remember distinctly that EUGENE WARD received 107 votes for Alderman, and THEODORE ALLEN 340 for the same office, but are, or profess to be, unable to state whether Mr. CHAPMAN received 385 or 315 votes, and Mr. ADAMS 103 or 173 votes, for the office of Councilman. Canvasser THOMPSON testifies that two pages of the returns were not signed by him, as they appear in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, one of which contains the vote for Alderman, and the other the vote for CHAPMAN and ADAMS for Councilman, and while he testifies to the incorrectness of one, cannot say as to the other; or in other words, he can testify to a fraud that elects a Democratic Alderman, while another fraud, equally glaring, which elects a Republican Councilman, fails to attract his attention in the slightest degree. The same may also be said of his associate, SCHMITZ.

In the opinion of your Committee, the Board of canvassers have no legal right to go behind the returns as presented to the Alderman of the District and the Clerk of the Common Council, as required by law, provided those returns agree, and the local Canvassers of the district do not appear and testify as to the incorrectness of the return, or a change having been made therein since they left their hands. In this case both canvassers of the District swear positively that the returns left with the Alderman and the Clerk of the Common Council have been changed or altered. The further evidence of the return and tallies filed by the Police Commissioners was permitted by your Committee, merely to substantiate the fact that a fraud had been committed, and that evidence went to prove conclusively to the minds of your Committee that a fraud had been committed in the charter ticket. Your Committee cannot admit the propriety of allowing the local canvassers to correct the returns at this late day, using only outside evidence, and not even their own memoranda that should have been made by them on election night, to aid and assist them in making correct returns, and for another reason that such permission would establish a precedent at once dangerous, and which might be used at a future time for the election of any person having the interest with him of any two canvassers in a district where the vote of that district might elect.

So also in respect to the poll clerk. His evidence could only be used to establish the fact that a fraud had been perpetrated upon the electors of the district.

This being the case, it would be clearly wrong on the part of your Committee to recommend any other course than the rejection by the Board of the entire vote of that district for Alderman and Councilmen. The Board cannot admit that the return filed with the Police Commissioners is a proper one to be received as legal. It can be used only as evidence to prove the commission of fraud, as charged. The same may be said also of the tallies and other papers filed with the Police Commissioners by the local canvassers. No other course is, in the opinion of your Committee, admissible, particularly as the assertions of the district canvassers, as to the correctness of the return filed with the Police Commissioners is offset by the statement of poll-clerk BROWN, showing such grave informalities in making up that return.

Your Committee have, therefore, concluded to recommend that the votes as returned to the Board and counted for the offices of Aldermen and Councilmen in the Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward be rejected, and that the remainder of the return, being the votes cast for Comptroller and School Officers, be allowed and counted, as there is no evidence to show, nor is it charged, that fraud was attempted in counting the votes for the last-named officers.

Your Committee also are clearly of opinion that the Grand Jury of the County should immediately, or when next empaneled, take cognizance of this attempt at fraud in the Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward; that a strict investigation should be had, with a view of punishing the guilty parties, particularly the two canvassers for their grave dereliction of duty, as it is clearly evident that had they complied with the law in the strict performance of their duty, no such frauds could have been attempted, and in order to deter others from attempting such sacrilegious interferences with the rights of our citizens; and as it is only in the province of the Board to make such a recommendation, it having no power to proceed further than to ascertain if a fraud has been perpetrated, a resolution having that object in view is herewith also submitted.

In conclusion, your Committee respectfully offer for your adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the votes cast for the offices of Aldermen and Councilmen in the Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward, at the election for Charter officers, held Dec. 4, 1866, in consequence of the commission of fraud in making up the returns from that district, be and hereby are rejected by the Board of City Canvassers.

Resolved, That the District-Attorney be and he is hereby requested to lay before the next Grand Jury for the County the facts elicited in this investigation, particularly with reference to the district canvassers and poll clerks, in order to further the ends of justice, by bringing to punishment commensurate with the offence all the parties that participated in the fraud attempted to be perpetrated upon the electors of the Seventh District of the Eighth Ward, in respect to the office of Alderman, and of the electors of the Fifth Senate District, in respect to the office of Councilman.

W. L. ELY,
THOMAS COMAN,
B. REILLY,
JOHN MOORE,
JAMES O'BRIEN,
Special Committee.

APPENDICES.

(A.)

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.

The Board of City Canvassers of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Please take notice that I protest against the counting of any ballots for the office of Comptroller of the City of New-York indorsed with the words "For Comptroller of the City of New-York," or of any ballots not indorsed with the words "City and County, Number Six," and demand that you keep a record of the indorsement of the ballots counted.

Yours very respectfully,
MICHAEL CONNOLLY.

(B.)

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1866.

Alderman Ignatius Flynn, Chairman Board of City Canvassers:

ALDERMAN: I have the honor to respectfully protest against the canvass for Councilmen of the Sixth District of the Eighth Ward, on account of an error and mistake in the canvass for Councilmen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN FLYNN.

(C.)

To the Honorable Board of Canvassers:

GENTLEMEN: I most respectfully protest against the canvassing of the Councilmanic votes in the Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward, as the same is irregular and evidently wrong, in accordance with the vote announced on the evening of election.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN FLYNN.

(D.)

To the Honorable Board of Canvassers:

GENTLEMEN: I most respectfully protest against the canvassing of the Councilmanic votes in the Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward, as there is evidently an error in the votes, according to the returns as compared with those announced on the evening of election.

Respectfully yours,
PATRICK GIBNEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

(E.)

To the Board of City Canvassers of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN—I hereby protest against the reception of the returns for Councilmen from the Fourth District of the Tenth Ward, on the ground of the same being incorrect, the lights having been put out during the canvass.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN J. KEHOE.

(F.)

IN RE.—THE PROTEST OF TERENCE DUFFY.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen, sitting as a Board of City Canvassers:

The undersigned respectfully shows to your honorable Board that at the recent charter election he was a candidate for Alderman in the Third Aldermanic District in the City of New-York; that said Aldermanic district comprises one election district in the Third Ward, the entire Fifth Ward, and the first five election districts in the Eighth Ward; that stupendous frauds were perpetrated against the undersigned in the said five election districts of the Eighth Ward: that the opponents of the undersigned were MICHAEL NORTON and JOHN CONTRELL; that nearly one thousand illegal and fraudulent votes were polled for MICHAEL NORTON in the *First, Second* and *Fifth* Districts of the Eighth Ward; that persons residing out of the district were *repeatedly* allowed to vote for said NORTON; that, according to the return of the canvassers, the undersigned received only four votes in said fifth election district of the Eighth Ward; that the undersigned really received nearly one hundred and fifty votes in said district—that the Canvassers in the Second Election District of the Eighth Ward counted only thirty-nine votes for TERENCE DUFFY—that he really received nearly two hundred and fifty votes in said district; that in the First District of the Eighth Ward the Canvassers gave only twenty-four votes to the undersigned, and he really received more than one hundred votes in said district. For these reasons your contestant prays that the vote in said *First, Second* and *Fifth* Election Districts in the Eighth Ward be thrown out and not counted for said MICHAEL NORTON. Your contestant prays that a committee be appointed by your honorable Board to investigate the truth or falsity of the matters above-mentioned, and to receive evidence in support of the allegations above-mentioned and made; and for such other and further relief as may be just and equitable; and the undersigned prays that the certificate of election as Alderman of the Third Aldermanic District, in the City of New-York, be awarded to him and *not* to said MICHAEL NORTON.

TERENCE DUFFY.
GEORGE M. CURTIS, of Counsel.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.

(G.)

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.

To the Board of City Canvassers of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: At the last charter election held in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of December, 1866, I was a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools for the Second School District of said City, comprising the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards.

By the original tally, or memorandum, of the votes made by the poll clerks of the Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward, it appears that the poll clerks of said district have, either erroneously or otherwise, com[illegible] on me, in not counting the votes polled for School Commissioner in said district correctly, as said original tally, now on file in the Bureau of Elections of the Metropolitan Police Department conclusively shows, and of which the following is a true *fac simile:*

For School Commissioner:

For OTTO H. COOP, V, V, III. & 1, 2, 3, 3, 8, & 1, 2, 4, 1—281.

The votes alleged to have been polled for said OTTO H. COOP, if correctly counted, will only foot up as follows: 50, 50, 30, 1, 2, 3, 3, 8, 1, 2, 4, 1—155, and not "281," as erroneously stated in the return of the canvassers for said district.

I therefore protest against the counting of "281" votes in favor of OTTO H. COOP, my opponent for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Second School District, and demand that you will have the election returns of that district carefully examined into, and the errors committed by said canvassers properly corrected.

Yours, very respectfully,
PHILIP F. SMITH.

City and County of New-York, ss.:

PHILIP F. SMITH, residing at No. 145 Allen-street, in said City, being duly sworn, says that he has read the foregoing statement, and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge.

PHILIP F. SMITH.

Sworn before me this 8th day of December, 1866.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
Notary Public, City of New-York.

(H.)

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

To the Board of City Canvassers:

I hereby protest against the reception of the returns from the Seventh District of the Eighth Ward, for the reason that said return is not correct and true.

Yours,
EUGENE WARD.

(I.)

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

I hereby certify that the returns of the Seventh District of the Eighth Ward, on file at this office, and signed by CHARLES F. THOMPSON and AUGUST SCHMIDT, Canvassers, are as follows:

Whole number of votes for Alderman was	603
Of which Eugene Ward received	107
Of which Theodore Allen received	340
Of which Samuel J. Montgomery received	66
Of which Isaac Robinson received	40
Of which Robert Harrison received	37
Scattering	13

I do further certify that the original tallies of both the Poll Clerks of said District, also on file at this office, agree with the above statement in so far as the vote given for the two leading candidates, viz.:

Eugene Ward	107 votes.
Theodore Allen	340 votes.

D. B. HASBROUCK,
Keeper of Election Records.

(J.)

By City Canvasser VARNUM—

Whereas, The law of the State, of which this Board is bound to take notice, requires that in addition to the returns heretofore required, a return shall be made to the Police Commissioners; and,

Whereas, It appears by a certified copy of the return made to said Commissioners for the Seventh District of the Eighth Ward, that a discrepancy exists between the votes for Alderman as reported there and reported here;

Resolved, That the Committee on Protests be instructed to summon the Keeper of Election Records of the Police Commissioners to appear before them with said records, so far as the same relate to said Seventh District of the Eighth Ward and report the cause of such discrepancy, and what correction, if any, is proper to be made on the returns before this Board.

(K.)

To the Board of Aldermen, acting as City Canvassers:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit the following affidavit of PATRICK LYNCH as to gross frauds and irregularities in the Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward, and hereby protest against the admission of said District as far as the vote of said District in the returns as made by the Canvassers relate to the vote for Aldermen in said District.

THEODORE ALLEN.

(L.)

City and County of New-York, ss.:

PATRICK LYNCH, of said City and County, being duly sworn, says that he resides at No. 109 King-street, in the Eighth Ward of the City of New-York; that on the evening of the 4th day of December, A. D. 1866, he was present at the poll of the Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward, which was holden in the store corner of King and Hudson streets.

And deponent further says that he was present during the time said votes for Alderman of the Fifth Aldermanic District were canvassed. And deponent further says, that the Canvassers of said Election District abstracted twenty-six ballots from among those which had been taken from the box; and that, according to his best knowledge and belief, there were ballots headed with the name of THEODORE ALLEN for Alderman.

And deponent further says, that one of said ballots bore upon it the name of THEODORE ALLEN, and one the name of SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY, for Alderman of the Fifth Aldermanic District.

And deponent further says that he has every reason, and does verily believe, that said ballots which were placed in said box were placed therein fraudulently, and with the intent of wrongfully defrauding Mr. THEODORE ALLEN of votes to which he was rightfully entitled.

his
PATRICK + LYNCH.
mark.

Sworn to before me, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1866.
G. A. VALENTINE, Notary Public.

Mr. VARNUM complimented the Committee in their able and impartial report, though, he said, he did not agree with the Committee in their strictures on the Police Commissioners.

Some discussion took place as to whether any further evidence should be received in the case of Mr. WARD's protest, and it being decided that none was necessary, the report was adopted by a vote of 13 to 3.

The Board then adjourned to Monday morning, when the result of the canvass will be declared.

The result of the adoption of the Committee's report is, that WARD, Republican, is elected Alderman in place of ALLEN; and GIBNEY, Democrat, is elected Councilman in place of CHAPMAN, Republican. This gives the Board 13 Democratic Councilmen and 12 Republican.

THE IDAHO INVESTIGATION.

Examination of Messrs. John A. Cross, James McNeill, Joel W. Hopper and James Kelly—Conclusion of the Examination.

The investigation, at the instance of the Board of Health, as to the cause of the late disaster on board the steamer *Idaho*, was resumed yesterday before Dr. DALTON, at the Police Trials Chamber. Mr. EATON was present as the legal representative of the Board, and Mr. HUNTLEY for the Company.

Mr. John A. Cross, a Director and stockholder of the line of boats was first called; he stated: I am a Director and stockholder of the Company; there are eleven boats on the line; the *Idaho* was built about two years ago; the full crew of a boat is five persons; they are run with smaller crews; witness produced the printed regulations to the crew, and then gave further details as to the management of the line and the number of employes.

This portion of the investigation was objected to by Mr. HUNTLEY, for the Company, as not pertinent to the ascertaining of the cause of the fire. Mr. EATON said that the object of the investigation was to discharge the duty which the Board owed to the public. Mr. HUNTLEY replied to this that it seemed that the object was to ascertain everything pertaining to the ferries. There was considerable discussion here between counsel, causing considerable delay.

Witness then went on to give details as to the availability of appliances for the extinguishing of fires, &c., which details have been already given by other witnesses whose evidence has been given in the TIMES. He said that the only change we have resolved on making since the fire is in regard to the life-preservers; at the first meeting of the Company after the fire they directed the superintendent to place uprights in the cabins and put life-preservers on them where they could easily be got at by the passengers; they had ordered seventy-five of these to be placed in the cabins; there is no special tackle for lowering the lifeboats into the water, as they are light and can be easily let down.

Mr. Stillwell, recalled, stated that there were three pieces of hose on the boat on the day of the fire; all of them were below in the hold; understood there was a place to attach the hose on the hurricane deck; knew where to attach it on the alarm of fire, but did not recollect it when last examined.

James McNeill, examined—Was engineer, and had charge of the *Idaho* at the time of the fire; have been an engineer for six years, and had charge of the firemen on the ferry-boat; there was no compulsion on the deck-hands to obey him; he never received any authority over them; he thought the pilot had control of them, but they were not to receive any orders from him; it was the fireman's duty to bring up the hose; his position was about the centre of the boat; had frequently received instructions as to what to do in case of fire; he had, of course, discretionary powers. Witness then described in detail how he should act when a fire broke out. His testimony was not otherwise important.

Joel W. Hopper being called, said: He was Boiler Inspector, and had examined the boiler of the *Idaho*; (certificate shown;) that he presumed to be a copy of his certificate; the boilers were satisfactorily tested; he used the hose that day; found it on the main deck; had found all applications for putting out the fire complete.

To Mr. Huntley—Saw all parts of the machinery; considered all the connections perfectly safe and available to what it would be necessary to attach hose in case of fire; found her in this respect even more fully equipped than the United States law requires.

James Kelly, examined—Was a deck-hand on the *Idaho* at the time of the fire; describes his duties on deck; he obeys the pilot's orders and also does what the engineer asks him; his duty is to stow the teams up; he was just hooking up the big chain when he saw the fire; this was before the pilot saw it; he ran to the engine-room; told the engineer the centre house was on fire; he sang out get a length of hose, then he sang out to the fireman that the boat was on fire, and went down to get the hose; the hose was about fifty feet long; he shoved his hand into his pocket but found he had no knife; he then parted the tieing of the hose, but unfortunately applied the he-put instead of the she-put, in the wrong end of the hose; before he could right this the fire chased him away; He did not think that another man was necessary; he did not think that any number could have done any better than they did.

Counsel endeavored to ascertain through this as through the previous witness, if the fire had or had not its origin in a small store-room near the engine, where brooms, shovels, and watering-pots were kept, but no evidence pointed clearly to this place as the whereabouts of the origin of the fire.

Witness continued: There was no water in the buckets on the main deck; doesn't think if he had had a pail of water convenient he could have put out the fire with it; when he first saw it there was a piece of rigging hanging up in the store-room; the store-room was very near the engine, and was necessarily a very dry place.

This concluded the testimony, and Dr. DALTON announced that the investigation was concluded.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Supreme Court.

FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1866.

On motion of Mr. Stoughton, Hon. Thomas B. Butler, of Connecticut, was admitted an attorney, &c., of this Court.

On motion of Mr. Sherwood, George Tucker, Esq., of Virginia, was admitted.

John F. Duncombe and Frank A. Bethia, Esqs., of Iowa, were admitted, on motion of Mr. Carpenter.

No. 6—Original, *Ex parte—In the Matter of A. H. Garland, of Arkansas, petitioner.* No. 8—Original, *Ex parte—In the Matter of R. H. Marr, of Louisiana, petitioner.*—The motion of Mr. Sherwood to reargue these cases was overruled.

No. 10—Original—*The Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, petitioners.*—Motion for mandamus argued by Mr. Carpenter in support thereof, and by Mr. Ryan and Mr. Cary opposed.

No. 353—*The Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, appellants, vs. J. T. Soutter.* No. 354—*Alex. Fleming, appellant, vs. J. T. Soutter.*—Motions argued by counsel engaged in No. 10, original, above.

The Battery Enlargement Contract—Important Opinion of the Supreme Court at General Term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC 15.

Present Barnard, P. J., and Clerke and Ingraham, J. J.

George Law vs. the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

A contract was made on the 25th of Nov., 1852, between the Corporation of New-York, by John T. Dodge, Street Commissioner, and Henry Conklin for the work of the Battery enlargement, under a resolution of the Common Council passed in one year by one Board, and in the other year by the other Board. Appropriations were from time to time made by the Common Council in 1853, 1854 and 1855, for payments on the work, which were sanctioned by the tax laws of 1853, chap. 232, of 1854, chap. 263, and of 1855, chap. 141, under which payments to the amount of $46,000 were made during these years. In January, 1858, the work was stopped by the Mayor, &c., by ordinance.

In 1861, April 2, George Law, claiming as assignee of two-thirds of the contract and by virtue of a power (coupled with an interest) as to the other one-third, presented to the Comptroller (as required by the Act of 1860, chap. 379) his claim of $23,643 35 for work done about the job, and $20,000 damages for breach of the contract. This not being responded to, he commenced a suit May 1, 1861, and issue was joined in February, 1862. The issues were, on motion and after opposition, by order referred to John B. Haskin, Esq., referee to hear and determine on the ground that it involved the examination of a long account. A resolution was passed by the Common Council, June 11, 1863, authorizing the Comptroller to settle and adjust the claim. Various negotiations for a settlement of the claim took place.

While the reference was pending, and after considerable proof had been taken, the Corporation Counsel, in the latter part of 1865, upon the suggestion and with the concurrence of the Comptroller, made a proposition in writing to adjust and settle the claim by allowing the amount claimed for work done and interest. This proposition was accepted in writing by plaintiff's counsel, and a report in accordance with the stipulation was made by the Referee, by which the whole amount of the account for work done under the contract at contract prices, with interest, was allowed.

Notice of application for judgment was given Mr. O'Gorman, in pursuance of the Act of 1865, and the new rule of his Court, and the entry of judgment specially ordered by Judge Sutherland.

A motion was made before Judge Clerke—1. To set aside the judgment. 2. To vacate and annul the stipulation signed by the former Corporation Counsel. 3. To vacate the report of the referee and the order of reference. 4. That the case be set down for trial before a Jury or another referee.

The reasons assigned for this motion by the present Corporation Counsel are:

1st. That the contract was not legally made or executed, the resolution directing it having been passed by one Board in one year, and by the other Board in a subsequent year.

2d. That various allegations in the complaint excusing performance within the time prescribed by the contract were untrue or without foundation in fact or in law. 3d. That various legal questions arose: 1st. As to the legality of the contract. 2d. As to excuses for non-performance in the time prescribed. 3d. As to a set-off that ought to be allowed. And lastly, "That in a case so surrounded by doubtful questions as this, it should await the authoritative decision and guidance of the Court before paying the public money to any claimant, no matter how respectable."

The motion was heard before Judge Clerke, who granted it as asked, and ordered the case placed on the calendar for trial before a Jury.

From this order the plaintiff appealed. The appeal was argued in June last before the Justices above named, and yesterday the Court rendered the following

OPINION:

BY BARNARD, J.—I can find no principle of law to sustain the order made at Special Term. It is not questioned but that the plaintiff had done work under the contract with the City for the enlargement of the Battery, which, at the contract prices, with the interest added from the time when the work should have been paid for, was equal to the judgment. It is true that the contract was not performed, but the City may rescind an entire contract, or may waive a full performance and pay for the work actually done. The City also would be legally liable for the contract price of the work done and for damages in case the non-performance of the contract was occasioned by its act. The action is brought upon this alleged fact. The papers disclose a report of a Committee of the Common Council of New-York upon the work, going very far to sustain the plaintiff's claim; but it seems to me that the time for the argument of this question is passed. The Common Council authorized the Comptroller to settle the claim in suit. The Comptroller did settle it. The Corporation Counsel, by authority of the Comptroller, allowed the plaintiff's claim for work actually done at contract prices. The plaintiff abandoned his claim for damages, and also his claim for the materials in the old Battery wall. The referee, upon the agreement of the parties, made his report in accordance with this argument, and judgment was ordered by Justice Sutherland upon notice, as required by the law of 1865. There is no irregularity; there is no fraud; there is no collusion; there is no mistake of facts claimed or shown by the papers. The City has compromised a claim in suit, and the claim as thus established has passed into a judgment and it is proposed to set aside this judgment for the sole reason that the new Corporation Counsel believes a better result could be obtained by continuing the litigation to the end in the Courts.

The City cannot avoid a settlement fairly made with the plaintiff upon such ground.

The order should be reversed with costs.

Sutherland, J., concurred; Clerke, J., dissented.

For plaintiff and appellant H. W. Robinson and Waldo Hutchins; for defendants and respondents Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, and John E. Burrill.

Wholesale Arrest of Lottery and Policy Backers—A Man Loses $35,000 at the Game and Sues to Recover it Back—Alleged Frauds in the Drawings.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Monell.

An order has been issued by Judge MONELL on the application of Chas. S. Spencer of counsel, for the arrest of John Morrissey, John A. Morris, Wm. C. France, Chas. H. Murray, Z. E. Simmons, Wm. L. Simmons, Jacob Bauch, David L. Reed, Benjamin Wood, Jacob Blauvelt, John McGee, Antonio Nathan, Wm. Ward, Wm. Craft, E. W. Hulse and Oscar Clark, all of whom the Sheriff is directed to hold to bail in the sum of $3,000 each.

The order of arrest was granted on the affidavit of Nelson B. Odell, a cooper, in West Nineteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, who deposes that during the two years last past he has lost the sum of $35,000 at different lottery and policy shops, kept and maintained by the above defendants, of which sum $10,000 was lost at the shop kept by Jacob Blauvelt at No. 720 Washington-street; $9,000 in the shop kept by John McGee, at No. 133 Seventh-avenue; $8,000 at the shops of A. B. Nicholson, No. 98 Vesey-street and No. 2½ Dey-street; $1,000 at the shop of one Nathan, No. 176 Broadway; $1,000 at the shop of William Craft, No. 57 Whitehall-street; $2,000 at the shop of E. W. Hulse, No. 188½ Greenwich-street, and $1,000 at No. 2 Fulton-street; and he charges that the above defendants were interested in the aforesaid winnings from deponent. He further deposes that the sums so lost by him were lost on policies sold to him by defendants, known as "lottery policy slips," purporting to be decided by the drawings of the "Kentucky State Lottery" and "Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky," which he alleges are "owned, managed, controlled, manipulated and conducted by the first ten defendants" above named. That "deponent is informed and believes, and expects to be able to prove, that said drawings of said Kentucky Lotteries, instead of having been lawfully and fairly drawn for the decision of the numbers on said slips so by him purchased, have been falsely and fraudently drawn during the entire period in which said defendants obtained as aforesaid the $35,000 of this deponent's money, or when regularly drawn have been falsely and fraudulently suppressed, and other numbers which had not been drawn falsely inserted in their place, with the view of cheating and defrauding this deponent and other persons who made similar purchases of slips from the defendants aforesaid."

Deponent then describes in his affidavit some of the "tricks and devices" resorted to by defendants to effect these false and fraudulent drawings, such as the employment of one Lewis Davis to superintend the drawings in Kentucky, and to telegraph in cypher the result to defendants, who compared them with the numbers on the policy slips sold by them, and it the drawings "were found to inflict losses on said owners and managers they wilfully, deliberately, wickedly, falsely, and fraudulently changed and altered the said numbers so drawn in Kentucky, and replaced them by other numbers which were in agreement with the interests of said owners and managers." Another "trick and device" he deposes was to exclude from the observation of the drawing all persons not in the interest of the said owners and managers, and to "stock" the rooms where said drawings were made with "myrmidons and agents of their own;" that one of the parties thus employed to prevent the intrusion of the public upon the false drawings was John K. Briggs, who on one occasion, acting under the orders of the owners and managers of the drawing, suspended a drawing for the avowed reason that said drawing should not be witnessed by any person who was not connected with, or in the interest of said owners and managers.

Appended to the affidavit of Nelson B. Odell is an affidavit of one Nelson Ferris, who deposes that after having sustained heavy losses in the purchase of "policy slips," he was provided on one occasion by one of the managers of the Kentucky lotteries with the key to a cipher used by them in transmitting the results of the drawing by telegraph, and instructed to go to Albany, with the understanding that he should be furnished in advance of the drawing with the numbers which were to appear as having been legitimately drawn; that he went to Albany, according to instructions, and while there received in advance of the time advertised for the drawings the numbers in cipher that were to appear as having been drawn, and that with this information he purchased policy slips of John A. Hall, No. 8 Beaver-street, and one Rosecrans, No. 16 Exchange-place, Albany; that the three numbers purchased by him, as aforesaid, appeared duly certified by the Commissioners, as having been drawn, and that he was paid by Rosecrans the sum of $100, that being the amount of the risk taken by him, he (Rosecrans) supposing at the time of taking the risk that the drawing had not been decided.

The larger portion of the defendants named in the order of arrest have been arrested and held to bail by the Sheriff, in pursuance of the order.

Business in the Surrogate's Court.

Probate of the wills of the following deceased persons has been granted during the past week: Joachim Christian, Margaret Langlois, Amelia Canfield, Alexander Duncan, Patrick Fenlon, Frederick Tarr, Edward H. Young, Ann Robertson, Thomas B. Stillman, Mary J. Kingsbury, Elizabeth Larkin, Mary Jones, David M. Farnham, Moritz Schovell, Daniel Paine, Catharine Kornaheus, Peter Mathews, Mary Ann Bonner, C. A. Nan Slidonck, Edward A. Cook, Magdalena Rauckobb, Elizabeth H. Cook.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

have been granted on the estates of the following deceased persons: Mary A. McPherson, James J. Colwell, Elise Hemken, Andrew Comstock, Eliza Macklin, Wm. T. Pinkney, Harvey F. Anbury, Jas D. Billinge, Michael F. Dullett, Christian Hencke, James Marshall, John Thomas, Catharine A. Whitlock, Experience Mead, Felix Kolonzki, Abraham M. Brewer, Thomas Foley, Arnet Dixon, Bridget Horan, Cornelius Hartnedy, Sarah A. Jefferson, Mary E. Proal, Robert Smith, Lydia Wrisner, Catharine Brown, Elizabeth Johnson, Jane Lambert, Henry Rusch, Mary E. Wheeler, John Butler, Sarah T. Cook, Thos. Daley, Stephen Scroggins.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP

have been granted to the following persons:

John Fox, guardian of John Fox.
Washington Hadley, guardian of Harry D. Hadley.
Beverley Robinson, guardian of John R. R. Robinson.
Henry Vanclair, guardian of Pauline Vanclair.
Lloyd Aspinwall, guardian of Mark A. D. Wolf.
John Watson, guardian of Walter A. Billinge.
James Ramsey, guardian of Annie Crookes.
Lavinia Brewer, guardian of Addie, Edmund and Mamie Brewer.
Corza C. Peck, guardian of Charlotte J. Peck.
Mary Hagan, guardian of Mary Cushion.
Louisa A. Schmidt, guardian of John, Patrick and Bernard Haggerty.
James G. Powers, guardian of Frances E. and Augustus S. Bassett.
Charles E. Jones, guardian of Matilda and George W. Bailey.
Bartholomew Daley, guardian of Mary Daley.
Samuel J. Berrian, guardian of William and Samuel Griffitus.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 15.

Present—Barnard, P J., and Ingraham and Clerke, J. J.

Causes heard before BARNARD, SUTHERLAND and CLERKE:

George Law *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York; order reversed, with costs; opinion by BARNARD, P. J., CLERKE, J., dissenting. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York *vs.* Henry C. Bowen; order reversed and case sent back to Referee; costs to abide the event; opinion by SUTHERLAND, J., CLERKE, J., dissenting. The People ex rel. James E. Shaw *vs.* Samuel E. Lent; judgment affirmed, SUTHERLAND, J., dissenting.

Before Barnard, Clerke and Ingraham.

Daines *vs.* Allen et al.; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by CLERKE, J. Hervy et al. *vs.* Solomon Parmelee; motion granted. Griswold S. Ely *vs.* George C. Mumford, &c.; order reversed; opinion by INGRAHAM, J. Lewis *vs.* Dunlop et al.; order affirmed with $10 costs; opinion by CLERKE, J. Reynolds *vs.* Fisher; order vacated; opinion by Ingraham, J. Howland *vs.* Coffin et al.; judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide the event; opinion by Clerke, J. Buisse *vs.* Wood; verdict set aside and new trial ordered, unless plaintiff, within ten days, consent to reduce the verdict to $6,969 83 and interest thereon from Jan. 23, 1857; no costs on appeal: opinion by Clerke, J. Richard Williamson, &c., *vs.* Philip Nusbaum et al.; judgment reversed and judgment ordered for plaintiff directing a sale of all the property as stated in the opinion; judgment to be settled before Justice Ingraham; opinion by Ingraham, J. Edward L. Krolew *vs.* Adolphus Ochs; judgment reversed and a new trial granted; costs to abide the event; opinion by Ingraham, J. Wm. M. Gawtry et al. *vs.* Augustus S. Doane; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Ingraham, J. Howes *vs.* Adams; order affirmed with costs; opinion by Clerke, J. Michael Healy *vs.* Gilbert Adams; order affirmed with costs; opinion by Ingraham, J. Ames Robbins et al. *vs.* Henry A. Dillaye et al.; order appealed from; affirmed with costs; opinion by Ingraham, J. Francis C. Ford et al. *vs.* Ferdinand A. Crocker et al.; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Ingraham, J. Harriet E. Christy et al. *vs.* Paris G. Clark et al.; order appealed from affirmed; opinion by Ingraham J. Corson *vs.* Ball et al; order vacating attachment reversed, and attachment continued in force with costs; opinion by Barnard, P. J. Lynch *vs.* Bryan; order reversed with $10 costs to abide the event; opinion by Clerke, J. Cases heard before Clerke, Ingraham and Mullen: Eastward *vs.* McNulty; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Mullen, J., Clerke, J., dissenting. John Anderson *vs.* Catharine Wears; judgment affirmed on plaintiff's remitting $25 and interest; unless this amount is remitted a new trial is ordered; opinion by Ingraham, J.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Justice Ingraham.

MOTIONS AND ORDERS GRANTED.

John Hoey *vs.* Thomas Kenny et al. Abraham Bassford et al. *vs.* Abby C. Bassford et al. In the matter of Walter R. Tucker, a supposed lunatic; petition granted. In re the application of Andrew M. McFarland, an infant, &c. Judah T. Pompilly *vs.* David M. G. Foster. M. S. Brown et al. *vs.* H. Burrell, Jr.; motion granted on payment of $10 costs of motion and such other costs as the referee shall award if new issues are created. In the matter of the revivor of the action of Davis *vs.* Gregory. In re of Wm. B. Davis to revive, &c., the suit of Davis *vs.* Gregory; motion granted. L. W. Halsey *vs.* Richard Calrow, Jr. R. H. & L. Taylor *vs.* the Same; motions granted. George Bell *vs.* Daniel Sutton.

MOTIONS DENIED.

A'onzo T. Daniels *vs.* Jacob P. Marshall et al. Wm. Kiefer et al. *vs.* Alexander Levy et al. Charles Saxton *vs.* James Bird. John V. Robbins *vs.* N. T. and Santa Fe Mining Company; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event. Francis Boucher et al. *vs.* Chas. F. King; motion denied, with $10 costs. In re the *habeas corpus* of Wm. R. Babcock; writ dismissed; prisoner remanded. Richard W. Trundy *vs.* Samuel Q. Brown et al.; denied, with costs. Elizabeth M. Bailey *vs.* Edward D. Bailey; denied, with leave to renew on proof of defendant's ability to pay. Weisner *vs.* Weisner; reference ordered to inquire as to a proper sum for counsel fee and alimony. Myer H. Myer *vs.* Kahl Montgomery, &c.; denied, costs to abide event. Wm. H. King, &c., *vs.* Francis H. Eddy; denied, with $10 costs. In re The Harmon Fire and Marine Insurance Company; receiver appointed.

By Justice Barnard.

E. C. Hein et al. *vs.* Freak G. Hansen; judgment ordered.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

At the General Term of the Supreme Court, held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, in the Second Judicial District, on the 14th day of December, 1866.

Present: Hon. WILLIAM W. SCRUGHAM, JOHN A. LOTT, JOSEPH F. BARNARD, JASPER W. GILBERT, Justices.

Lydia C. Howell *vs.* George Laramee; judgment reversed and new trial ordered at the Circuit; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge SCRUGHAM.

Charles Cornwell *vs.* Matilda D. Woolley, surviving Ex., &c.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge LOTT.

Edwin R. Yale and Emma W. Yale *vs.* Joseph A. Adams: order affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge BARNARD.

The People ex rel., Wm. A. Sale and others *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; writ of *certiorari* quashed with costs. Opinion by Judge GILBERT.

The People ex rel., Nathaniel Baylis and Jacob Mott *vs.* Richard Farrington and others, Commissioners of Highways of the Town of Greenburgh, and others; writ of *certiorari* quashed with costs. Opinion by Judge SCRUGHAM.

George W. Everett *vs.* Phebe Everett; order denying motion for new trial reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge LOTT.

Sophia C. Lazell *vs.* Daniel C. Hyde; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge BARNARD.

Sophia C. Lazell *vs.* James Myers and another, impleaded, &c.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge BARNARD.

John H. Funk *vs.* Stephen F. Unckolis; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge GILBERT.

Elisha P. Dyckman *vs.* Edward Roach; judgment reversed and a new trial ordered at the Circuit; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge SCRUGHAM.

The Supervisors of Westchester County *vs.* Henry Willets and others; judgment and order denying motion for new trial reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge LOTT, Judge BARNARD dissenting.

The People ex rel. Isaac R. Carpenter *vs.* The Common Council of the City of Newburgh; writ of *certiorari* quashed with costs. Opinion by Judge BARNARD.

Benjamin Sayer and others *vs.* Timothy Cohalan, survivor, &c.; judgment and order denying motion for new trial affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge GILBERT.

Henry H. Seguine and others *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz and others; order affirmed with costs; opinion of Judge BARNARD, at Special Term, adopted.

David C. Foster *vs.* Cornelius Van Wyck and others, Assessors, &c.

George Van Kleeck *vs.* Frederick Woodruff, Collector, &c.

Charles W. Swift *vs.* The City of Poughkeepsie.

Judgment for defendants, with costs; opinion in the three cases by Judge GILBERT.

Augustus Van Cortlandt, Exr., &c. *vs.* Thomas Ellison and another, Exrs., &c.; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion of Judge SCRUGHAM, at Special Term, adopted.

The People ex rel. George W. Kerr and others *vs.* George G. Street and others, Assessors, &c.

The People ex rel. George Cromwell and others *vs.* The Same.

The People ex rel. Odell S. Hathaway and others *vs.* The Same.

Writs of *certiorari* quashed, with costs; opinion in the three cases by Judge LOTT.

Russell Sturgis and others, as Commissioners of Pilots, *vs.* Francis E. Smith; two cases.

The Same *vs.* James Nesmith and others; two cases.

Orders affirmed, with $10 costs on each appeal; opinion by Judge SCRUGHAM.

Cases heard and decided by Justices LOTT, BARNARD and GILBERT:

George H. Norfolk *vs.* Alfred F. Hornby; order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Frederick Lacy *vs.* The Pacific Coal Company; order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Joshua Zimmerman *vs.* Daniel H. Sisson; motion ordered; form of order to be settled by Judge GILBERT.

The People ex rel. Francis H. Duff *vs.* Samuel Booth, Mayor, &c.; order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Jesse C. Matthis *vs.* The L. I., &c., Passenger, &c., Company; judgment affirmed, with costs.

The People ex rel. John B. Hanford *vs.* The Trustees of the Village of Middletown.

Writ of *certiorari* quashed, with costs.

Jane Hoffman et al. *vs.* Levi H. Crampton; judgment affirmed, with costs.

A Mysterious Coat—A Self-Supporting Wife—Illegal Voting.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

AN AUTOMATIC COAT.

From the wool on the sheep's back to the constructed fabric of a coat, there is a history, both of labor and association, which would be, in many an instance, perplexing to study, yet not attended with one-tenth part the mystery with which the coat about to be alluded to was surrounded. This particular coat was an overcoat. At one time it was supposed to belong to the stock in trade of Mr. McEllery, a porty tailor at No. 380 Grand-street. Who it belongs to now will probably remain a question for long speculation. One day last week, Charles King, a young gentleman who, from a mark on the back of his right hand, we took to be an anchorite, and from the two rings of immense thickness which kept two of his fingers from falling into chaos, denoted him to be of the "ring," went into the store in question, in company with two young ladies, to look at some pantaloons and vests. It did not appear from the testimony that Charles wanted either pants or vest. After being in the store for a little while, they all went out. No coat was missed. After leaving the store, they went into a lager-beer shop "close by." When they came out of the lager-beer shop it was observed that Charles had an overcoat on. James O'Harra thought this strange, inasmuch as he had not seen the man take a coat, and only saw the women looking at coats when they were in the clothing-store aforesaid. Mr. O'Harra was the clerk; he didn't miss any coat; he saw no coat taken; he didn't know whether one had been taken; but from the fact of the young man having a coat lined like other coats Mr. O'Harra had sold, he deemed that it must have been taken out of their store; the women only looked at the coats and took none. Mr. Spencer, the counsel for the prisoner, observed that it was a very mysterious case, and Judge KELLY responded by announcing to the prisoner that he must go to the Penitentiary for six months. He looked mysterious, but departed.

GETTING THE FREEDOM OF THE HOUSE.

Thomas Earley was brought up to answer a charge of assault and battery. The complainant was Michael Britt, a very brittle individual so far as the appearance of his eyes indicated anything. The extraordinary coloring of Mr. Britt's face threw his eyes considerably in the background, leaving certain livid and black marks to speak of the handicraft of the artist, Mr. Early. Mr. Britt, it appeared, had been lodging at a rum-hole in West-street, where Mr. Early acted in an official character. Before going to bed one night Mr. Britt left his watch and $10 with the aforesaid Early at the bar, to be kept safely till morning. Morning came and Mr. Britt received his watch, and Mr. Early directed the man at the bar to give Mr. Britt anything he should call for as he had $10 belonging to him. Mr. Britt insisted upon having his $10, but Early objected to the proposition. There was a "conversation" between them on the subject which grew into blows, Mr. Britt getting all of the blows, but none of his money. As witnesses for the defence were somewhat scarce, Early was sent to the Penitentiary for one month and fined $50.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

John Preston, who let out part of his house to Frederick Brandis, on the 9th of December, presented himself before Mr. Brandis and his wife in a most mysterious and inexplicable manner in their room. He was politely asked to retire, but objected. Mr. Brandis and his wife being in fear of their lives, not knowing but they might be in too close proximity to a person of disturbed mental faculties, left their seats, and after asking Mr. Preston again to retire, they took him by the shoulders and ejected him from the room. He then burst open the door, when Mr. Brandis put his head out of the window and called for help. Several firemen were at hand and responded, but Mr. Preston having locked the front door and taken the key out of the way, the helping firemen could not get in. When Mr. Brandis went down to examine the door he could not open it. He then called upon "his friend" Mr. Preston to open the door, he responding with his fists between Mr. Brandis' "two eyes." Mr. Preston was fined in the sum of $25, which he paid and left Court.

A SELF-SUPPORTING WIFE.

Joseph White is a young and very "promising" husband. He had promised to support his wife Elizabeth, but she complained that he had not, and that she met him at the house of a friend not long since, when he struck her between the eyes and discolored them. She averred that she worked for her own living. Joseph, in defence, explained that on the particular occasion of her eyes getting discolored she had thrown a tumbler at him, and in aiming another she fell against a chair with her eyes; hence the disaster. Mrs. White was not favorable to Joseph being sent to the Penitentiary, but he said that was because she wanted him to stay out and support her—a thought which appeared to distress his mind very much. Upon the application of his poor wife, he was severely reprimanded and discharged.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

Joseph Kradel, who insisted upon voting twice in the Tenth District of the Twenty-second Ward, at the recent election, was brought up on complaint of Augustus A. Edwards. Joseph pleaded that he was drunk at the time he did the foolish thing. He was sent to the City Prison for twenty days and fined $25.

James O'Neil endeavored to vote twice on election day, in the Tenth District of the Eighth Ward. He said he was "tight" on the occasion of his effort to violate the law, and "seeing double," he supposed he was two citizens instead of one. He was fined $50. The transgressor exclaimed: "Yer Honor, I wouldn't ever be able to raise that much money in my lifetime."

A LESSON FOR POLICE COURT CLERKS.

James Malloy was charged with committing an assault and battery upon the person of Isaac Bernstein. Jacob told a very good story, but the antiquity of the complaint having been shown to the satisfaction of the Court by counsel for the defence, there was nothing to do but to discharge the prisoner, he having been charged with committing the assault referred to on the 10th of December, in the year of our Lord, 186. The Judge directed the complainant to make his complaint over again, as a Police Clerk had made a mistake.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Charles Augustus Rice, for stealing 1¼ yards of cloth, worth $7, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for four months. Apellene Jacobi, for assaulting Louisa Pierpont in the back-yard, was fined $10, and bound over to keep the peace for one year. George W. Jones, who stole $5 from Mary Bennett, pleaded guilty and was sent to the House of Refuge. Charles Sproul was brought up by Roundsman McKeever, who charge him with unloading a truck of whisky to the great annoyance of the Belt Railroad, in West-street. The Court found both the roundsman and defendant guilty. The defendant was suspended and discharged. Thos. Carr stole an iron hoop, worth $1 50, from John Gebon, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. James Wilson, who works in a shoe shop, but who stole a pair of boots worth $8 from Daniel Schaffer, in the Bowery, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Thomas Dickson pleaded guilty to stealing a box of grapes of the value of $5 from Joseph Moore, and was sent to the Penitentiary for four months. Charles Defree and Louis Lacarpe were arrested by Roundsman Patrick A. Pickett, having a "jimmy" in their possession, also some keys. The roundsman seemed to be afraid of the prisoners, as he told his story to the Judge in the most confidential manner. The prisoners were sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Charles Wilson stole a pair of Balmoral gaiters from Joseph E. Miller, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two months. William Stetson stole a case of shoes from Hiram Sears because he had no work and no money. He was sent to the Penitentiary for four months. John Dempsey accommodated himself to the sum of $3 in currency, the property of Louisa Wagner, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one month. Winifred Casey gave her neighbor, Elizabeth Holt, a thrashing, because she had a smoother tongue than she (Winifred) had. Mrs. Casey was told to go into the City Prison for ten days.

PERSONAL.—R. C. M. HOYT, Esq., United States Consul for the port of Minatitlan, Mexico, left for his post yesterday on the steamer *Manhattan*. Mr. HOYT has discharged the duties of Consul for many years to the satisfaction of his Government, and at the same time maintained the most amicable relations with the Republic of Mexico.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 15—*In steamship Europe, for Havre and Brest*—R. F. Carman, Mrs. Carman and servant, Carmansville; J. T. Adams, New-York; A. E. Seaman, Boston; Miss Dominick, New-York; Jules Alexander, San Francisco; John L. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, George Richardson, Miss Richardson, Farmingham, Mass.; Mrs. R. Koepfle and child, New-York; Wm. Gilmore, Ohio; M. D'Herveaux, French Navy; Dr. E. H. Crane, New-York; J. Aldrete, Matamoras, Mex.; Mrs. L. Pinchon, New-York; Frank Moudret, Mexico; Alphonse Dumont, Mrs. Dumont, Paris; Alex. Nottan, New-York; Francis Yturria, Mrs. Yturria, Matamoras, Mex.; Edward Gomperts, New-York; Jules Post, Boston; Jacob Horner, Ohio; Louis Reills, New-York; Frank Lafrene, Mrs. Lafrene and 3 children, New-Orleans; John Simons, Philadelphia; J. B. Chaumiere, J. M. Carre, J. B. Durand, E. L. Hall, Wilmington, N. C.; L. P. Charles, Edward Troussel, Alexander Marchand, New-York; Louis F. Laine, F. J. Vallee. Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington, N. C.; H. A. M. Barbe, A. J. Basset, Louis V. Morin, Fred. Besnard, New-York; F. J. Leroy, J. P. Endes, Mrs. Rosa Mendes, New-York; P. F. Septans, James Tousnel, William Pedall, Philadelphia; L. M. Perroux, J. F. Buillan, Jas. M. Suliers, Fred. Barbis, Boston; Capt. John P. Gassin, J. L. Fontaine, Alexander Isidor, J. S. Dupont, James Goffinet, New-York; Wm. Armand, Alfred Carre, Peter Delahaye, B. Giroux, New-York; Leon Paul Vian, Alfred Bongrand, Charles J. Alambrot, Jos. N. Pisano, F. Gesnur, New-York.

DEC. 15—*In steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool*—Mrs. McLaren, Mrs. Payne, child and nurse, Miss Massey, Hamilton, C. W.; Miss A. Prendergast, Philadelphia; Mrs. F. Macnaghton, W. G. Dunn, wife and child, New-York; Henry McLaren, John Walker, Rev. E. G. Robinson, wife and 2 daughters, Wm. G. Hull, J. F. Becker, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Dunn, N. Rooney, Montreal; Miss Lizzie Dunn, Miss Flora Dunn, J. Kerl, wife, 3 children and nurse, Hamilton; J. D. Davis, F. A. Starr, Charles Pomeroy Button, wife and child, London; H. Musselman, Jr., Philadelphia; George Cox, James Jennings, Toronto; Mr. Philips and wife, Montreal; Henry C. Low, Capt. Thos. Sharrow, Boston; F. Brulard, D. Richardson, Eugene Avy, Wm. Moore, Thos. Jolly, wife and 2 children and servant, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. E. M. Garrett, Miss Jane C. Deane, P. Vanmourick, Master Robinson, W. J. Brydon, Rev. J. F. Prendergast, Philadelphia; Wm. Stewart, B. F. Green, L. G. Gilbert, Mr. Blackburn, Henry Greatin, Andrew Nelson, Alex. McCall, Wm. Donovan, J. B. Brown, E. G. Tinker, (Capt. British Army,) London; F. B. Bickley, H. Walker, Edward Harrison, James Black, H. M. Thompson, wife and 6 children, South Carolina; Wm. Walker, Wm. James Antill, New-York; James Stewart, Wm. Ode Nemil, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Manhattan, for Havana and Vera Cruz—Jas. Evans, Edward Eznes, Mr. Holeman, Mr. Sanchez, F. Nenugyie, Mr. Recio, Wm. S. Southgate, Jas. McLeod, Francisco F. Canicah, R. C. M. Hoyt, Mrs. E. S. Gagrave, Mrs. Talcott, H. H. Slatter and wife, Cecil Amengal, J. B. Milan, James Cameron, John Cameron, W. Pinckney, A. Vasquez, Mrs. Emma Bronillet, M. Hines, Mary A. Lynch, Nina Duneo and child, J. Conedano, Bart. Vasquez, Sulpnia Charrican, R. Rosas, J. Browne, Julia Martinez, D. Aiude, wife and family, Julia Bandini, Giacomo Ferretti, James Bundershone, Edward Elliott, Julia Ferretti, Matteo Oscuros, and several in the steerage.

In steamship Quaker City, for Charleston—Dr. Irving, Col. Stoughton, J. Borckman, Mrs. J. Borckman, Miss C. A. Mitchell, J. W. Montgomery, P. Wueber, Miss M. Hazzard, Geo. Wright, Mrs. J. Roach, Miss G. Wehle, Miss Fannie Wehle, Mrs. Rosa, Miss F. B. Tooker, Mrs. M. J. Hussey, Miss Mary Hussey, M. Mayer, C. V. S. Wilson, E. Oliver and son, Joseph Mott, N. M. Chafee, A. G. Girard, D. G. Connor, D. Jacobs, Mrs. D. Jacobs and 2 children, J. Chadwick, Mrs. J. Chadwick, Wm. Kidd, E. W. Denny, Miss M. Barry, J. J. Burgess, M. Sullivan, J. Sullivan, Mrs. B. Sullivan, Charles A. Laws, Miss F. H. Fearing, Mrs. A. Clark, R. D. Rogers, F. Wood, T. P. Hatch, J. A. Cromwell, F. H. Patten, J. Gerrity, W. H. Bilhnas, P. Norton, and others in second cabin.

DEC. 15—*In steamship Denmark, for Liverpool*—Wm. H. Bows and Mrs. Bowis, St. Louis; A. Bronson, Mrs. Bronson and child, New-York; John H. Gray, New-Bedford; Dr. J. O'Brien, New-York; James H. Magill, Dr. A. Reynolds, New-York; D. Bruss, New-Orleans; B. Somers, New-Orleans; C. Dean, New-York; John Verry, Mrs. Verry and child, London, Eng.; Miss Hurry, New-York; Mr. [illegible], New-York; D. B. Morehouse, Illinois; Dr. [illegible]smith, Liverpool; Capt. Wm. Hall, Liverpool, and others in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—W. Boyken and wife, Miss Gregg, W. H. Romain, E. A. Coachman, J. S. Pruden, Mrs. E. Dobson and son, H. L. Pratorius, J. Rei, Mrs. Barney Potter, E. Hartnight, L. Rosenthorne, Rufus Statt and wife, E. Pittsburg, W. Eleaze, A. Guniss, Charles Wade and wife, J. H. Cook, Miss R. Wilcox, Mrs. Jane Taylor, Mrs. R. Berel, R. Volckman, E. Fress, Jr., Miss Jacobson, L. M. Hawks, C. Hudson, Jas. Barker, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 18	Sun sets	4 32	Moon sets	12 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 52	Gov. Island	2 41	Hell Gate	4 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Manhattan, Deaken, Havana and Vera Cruz, C. A. Whitney; Patapsco, Neff, Baltimore, J. B. Small; Rebecca Clyde, Snyder, Wilmington, J. Hand; Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Jacinto, Loveland, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Morning Star, Wilson, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison; Nightingale, Breaker, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Washington, Chichester, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Steamers Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, W. P. Clyde; G. H. Stout, Ford, Alexandria, J. Hand.

Ships Marianne Nottebohm, Lamb, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton; Yorktown, Driver, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Sunrise, Luce, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley & Co.

Barks Lamplighter, Bahrs, Port Royal, L. M. Bixbee; Teresa, (Dutch,) Durre, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Bolivia, Whiteberry, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Woodside, McAlvey, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.; Portia, (Br.,) Jameson, Cork for orders, W. M. Tufts & Co.

Brigs Gardina, (Port.,) De Cunha, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn; Alice, (Br.,) Loud, Rio Grande de Sul, Brett, Son & Co.; Alliance, (Br.,) Bradford, Demarara, M. E. Greene & Currie; A. Bradshaw, Rogers, Savannah, Tupper & Beattie; Lubeck, (Lubeck,) Scheurmann, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners R. B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; T. T. Tasker, Allen, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Statesman, Cole, Boston, Snow & Richardson; Rebecca C. Lane, Lane, Providence, J. V. Haviland; Wellington, (Br.,) Barker, Wolfville, N. S., D. R. De Wolt & Co.; Horton, (Br.,) Wallace, Windsor; Navite, (Br.,) Shields, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Maria Jane, (Br.,) Mahoney, St. Andrew's, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; R. B. Litchfield, Pillsbury, Baltimore, J. V. Haviland; Midnight, Lilley, Indianola and Lavacca, Tupper & Beattie; F. Palmer, Guthrie, Jacksonville, C. C. Duncan; Devonshire, (Br.,) Masters, Bermuda, Peniston & Co.; N. Chase, Snow, Inagua, B. F. Small & Co.

Sloops Proof Glass, Hallock, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett; Emily, Allen, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Passed steamship George Washington, bound up the river. 8th inst., saw steamships Merrimac and Missouri, bound in toward the river. 10th, exchanged signals with brig Jennie Cushman, bound S. 11th, with bark E. C. Rodgers, bound N. Experienced very strong northerly winds, accompanied with heavy head sea, during the latter part of the passage.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool Nov. 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 250 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Ship Elsinore, (new,) Clark, Newburyport 13 ds., in ballast to Degroot & Peck.

Bark Charles & Edward, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Pillman, Catania, Sic., 50 ds., with fruit to C. A. De Wolf. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 6. Has had strong W. and N.W. gales the last 20 days.

Brig Forrest State, Soute, Bucksport 15 ds., with lumber to master. Off Sandy Hook, at 5 A. M., was run into by pilot-boat Fannie, No. 17, which carried away davits and lost boat, unshipped mainboom and wheel. The pilot-boat sustained only trifling damage.

Brig Kitty Coburn, (of Rockland,) Wilkes, Savannah 8 ds., with sugar to Snow & Burgess. Has had heavy N. W. winds; carried away mainboom. Brings part of the cargo of the Br. bark M. K. Lockhart, from Havana, and in distress at Savannah.

Brig Sea Foam, Coombs, Bangor 18 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Wm. A. Dresser, Hatch, Bangor 32 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Volant, Dodge, Bangor 13 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, (of Barbados,) Sawyer, Arecibo 18 ds., with molasses to E. T. Smith. Sld. in co. with schr. Mary Kelly, for New-York. Dec. 3, lat. 27 44, lon. 72, passed the wreck of a bark, apparently having been in collision, water-logged and abandoned; all the rigging, excepting shrouds, had been taken off. Had three lower masts standing; was either cotton or lumber loaded.

Schr. Sahua, Wright, Machias, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Western Star, Crowell, Boston 7 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Anglo-American, (Br.,) Nickerson, St. Andrew's, N. B.

Schr. W. K. Chapman, Cole, Halifax 30 ds., with fish, &c., to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Ruth T. Hodgdon, Babb, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. John S. Moulton, Crowley, Addison 12 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Adrianna, Eastman, Bath, with lumber.

Schr. Willow Harp, Davies, Portland 3 ds., lumber.

Schr. Statesman, Cole, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Paul Seely, ——, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Camilla, ——, Eastport, with lath.

Schr. St. Croix, McGregor, Calais, with lumber.

Schr. Kiokah, Small, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. Hero, Small, Salem.

Schr. Henry Perkins, Mayo, Boston.

BELOW—Ship Gen. McClellan, from Antwerp.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 15—Arr. steamers Oriental, from New-Orleans; Neptune, from New-York.

"REMOVAL"

CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
(UNTIL JANUARY 1,)
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 BROADWAY.

WOOD TURNERY.
Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, skate woods, croquet, &c.
JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn.,
Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

LACE CURTAINS,
$7 AND UPWARDS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, $5 to $15.
LACE DRAPERY, $1 per yard.
VESTIBULE LACE, 50 cents to $3.
ELTING & CO., No. 623 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES or HERALD complete, from Jan. 1, 1861, to present time. Address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE frames, fine oil paintings, engravings, retailing at wholesale prices. HOOPER'S, No. 122 Nassau-st.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 695, Dec. 15, 1866.
46, 66, 22, 38, 35, 28, 33, 48, 47, 64, 45, 51 69.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 696, Dec. 15, 1866.
72, 21, 53, 26, 23, 7, 41, 34, 32, 6, 12, 69, 67.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 595, Dec. 15, 1866.
49, 62, 1, 59, 6, 47, 46, 40, 56, 63, 55, 28, 69.
SHELBY—CLASS NO. 596, Dec. 15, 1866.
5, 46, 73, 39, 51, 43, 17, 68, 42, 27, 44, 22, 2.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CLIFFORD & MATHEWES, Auctioneers.
AT AUCTION, SEA ISLAND SUMMER resort, Edingsville, for sale, by CLIFFORD & MATHEWES, Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents, Charleston, S. C. Will be sold at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1866, at the old Custom-house, Charleston, the village of Edingsville, well known as the healthy and delightful Summer resort of the planters and their families on Edisto Island. This village contains about 80 lots of large size; is immediately on the ocean adjoining Edisto Island, seven miles from steamboat landing, and about forty miles from Charleston. Steamboats from the city run twice a week and return. Sea bathing and delightful climate. The above lots will be sold singly. Terms one-half cash, balance in one year, with interest secured by bond and mortgage of lots. Purchasers to pay Clifford & Mathewes for stamps.